DESIGN OF ISLAMIC HISTORY DOCUMENTARY IN THE SULTANCY BANTEN

Compiled by:

Mohammad Alma Hirfat

1601180419

VISUAL COMMUNICATION DESIGN (INTERNATIONAL CLASS)

FACULTY OF CREATIVE INDUSTRIES

TELKOM UNIVERSITY

BANDUNG

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STATEMENT SHEET 1

I am the undersigned:

Name : Mohammad Alma Hirfat

Student Number : 1601180419

Study Program : Visual Communication Design

Faculty : School of Creative Industries

University : Telkom University

I hereby declare that the Final Project entitled "**Design of Islamic History Documentary In The Sultancy Banten**" is really my own work. I do not plagiarize except through citations that are in accordance with applicable ethics and science. If I am proven to have committed an offense, then I am willing to bear all risks.

Bandung,

Writer

Mohammad Alma Hirfat

STATEMENT SHEET 2

Design of Islamic History Documentary In The Sultancy Banten

Filed As One Of The Requirements To Obtain A Bachelor's Degree

Visual Communication Design Study Program

Compiled by :

Mohammad Alma Hirfat

1601180419

Approved

Bandung, 28 July 2022

Mentor 1   Mentor 2

Rully Sumarlin, A.Md., S.IP., M.Ds.   Yosa Fiandra, S.Sn, M.Sn

FOREWORD

Praise and gratitude the author prays for the presence of God Almighty who has provided assistance, convenience, health, so that the author can complete the Final Project entitled "Design of Islamic History Documentary In The Sultancy Banten" (Documentary Film of Islamic History in the especially in the Banten region). As one of the requirements to get a Bachelor of Design degree, in the Visual Communication Design study program at TelkomUniversity. On this occasion, the author would like to thank Telkom University, especially the Faculty of Creative Industries, for the Visual Communication Design study program which has provided an opportunity for the author to gain knowledge, especially in the Multimedia concentration. In addition, the author's success in completing this thesis cannot be separated from the support of several parties. Therefore, the author would like to thank:

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world with a Muslim population of 236.53 million people or around 86.88% of its population. This makes Islam the most religion embraced by the Indonesian people and makes Indonesia the largest Muslim country in the world. This is inseparable from the long history of the entry of Islam in the territory of Indonesia which was once known as the Archipelago region. The spread of Islam spearheaded by traders in the midst of Hindu-Buddhist influence was very successful. Then came various kinds of sultanates with Islamic patterns that helped in the spread of Islam throughout the archipelago, one of which was the Banten Sultanate. With the influence of the ruler, Islam can have a strong influence in the land of Banten. Islam which not only entered through the influence of trade and rulers but also through art and culture that influenced local art and culture which continues to be passed down from generation to generation to this day. But unfortunately, the history seems to be lost and forgotten because the interest of young people in learning history is very minimal. Therefore, the author is interested in designing a documentary film entitled "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten". Which in the process of making it uses mass communication theory, film theory, documentation film theory, cinematography theory, human resources theory in film, Angel camera theory, sound system theory, light system theory, and editing theory. As a supporter of it the author conducted an interview method in the collection of data and facts for this documentary. After that, the author will process the data to be used as a documentary film with a duration of 9 minutes using a resolution of 1920x1080 25 frames per second.

Keyword: Documentary Film, Sultanate of Banten, Islamic History

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to a note from the Directorate General of Population and Civil Registration (Dukcapil) Ministry of Home Affairs. In June 2021, Indonesia's population was 272.23 million people, of which 236.53 million or around 86.88% were Muslims. This makes Islam the most widely embraced religion among other religions such as Christianity as many as 20.4 million people, Catholicism as many as 8.42 million people, Hinduism as many as 4.67 million people, Buddhism as many as 2.04 million people, Confucianism as many as 73.02 thousand people and 102.51 thousand people adhere to local beliefs. These large numbers, it not only makes Islam the largest religion in Indonesia but also make Indonesia the largest Muslim country in the world in 2021. This is inseparable from the long process of entry of Islam into the archipelago pioneered by traders and rulers to spread the influence of Islam throughout the country to make Indonesia the largest Muslim country today. (Kusnandar, 2021)

Indonesia is a nation that highly upholds religious values, this attitude has owned this nation since time immemorial. Before the arrival of Islam, this country embraced animism, followed by the entry of Hinduism and Buddhism, after the rapid development of Hinduism and Buddhism in Indonesia, Islam also entered to spread its understanding in Indonesia. The entry of Islam into Indonesia became a historical record of the development of Islam in the world. Islam came through several stages of periodization with time division and place division in its spread. (Sewang, 2005)

Islam that emerged amid in the Arabs began to spread throughout the world. Islam is believed to have entered the archipelago since the 13th century AD which was started by traders from Gujarat according to the theory put forward by Pijnappel of Leiden University. But according to Van Deer Kroef Islam entered the archipelago long before the 15th century AD and 16 AD because for centuries Arab traders have come to the Dutch East Indies. The

spread of Islam in the archipelago is believed to start in the coastal areas of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan and several other coastal areas. As explained earlier that Islam came from Gujarat, where Gujarat was a stopover area for Arab traders before spreading to other regions. (Suwardi, 2018)

As has been stated that after Islam grew large began the emergence of Islamic kingdoms among him, the Sultanate of Banten. The development of Islam in the region changed the political aspects of the region. The sultanate began to emerge in the history of Banten, with the first Sultan of Banten, Maulana Hasanudin who ruled from 1526-1570 began to establish the Sultanate of Banten after taking power from the Kingdom of Demak. During his leadership, the Sultanate of Banten ruled over the coast in both Sunda Straits until it spread to South Sumatra, during the leadership of the second Sultan, Maulana Yusuf, began to focus on aspects of Urban Infrastructure Development, settlement, city security, territory, trade, and agriculture. The peak of the glory of the Sultanate of Banten took place during the Sultanate of Abdullah or better known as Ageng Tirtayasa, which gave great influence and change in his time with the efforts made by Ageng Tirtayasa in developing political and social aspects through economic cooperation relations to make social society prosperous. This achieved success with cooperation and the arrival of Europeans and Middle Eastern nations to trade. However, every progress will inevitably experience a setback after a war between father and son, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, and his son Sultan Haji due to VOC political interference that pitted the two. (Anggraheni, Attamimi, & Jumardi, 2020)

Chairman of commission E DPRD Central Java province, Abdul Hamid stated, in this millennial era the youth, teenagers, and students in Central Java province are much less interested in studying history. For this reason, according to him, learning history for the younger generation needs to be emphasized so that they know the culture of Indonesia. Learning history is considered very important in the understanding of the younger generation. To that end, Commission E of the Central Java DPRD hopes that the learning of the history of the younger generation will be emphasized. The phenomenon of young people's interest in history is still lacking, so a breakthrough is needed to present an interesting story. To foster a love for his people through history. (Margareta, 2020)

Experiments on the discovery of new methods, media and sources for the learning process for students are constantly being carried out by many. To solve learning problems, the latest

method of learning in schools that teachers is to use e-learning and audiovisual media, there are many types of audiovisual media one of which is film. The habit of watching movies is becoming a trend among the younger generation both through television, cinema, and from the internet. This habit must be considered and utilized by educators as a method and medium for the learning process. A documentary film is the right choice to be used as a source of learning, with the selection of documentary film as a learning source in the direction of documentary film is based on research and selection according to the material to present more real information and provide a more scientific basis for the learning material presented. In addition, documentary films can provide direct learning opportunities, reduce the gap between verbal and written learning with the reality that is real or can be said to provide direct knowledge, and can provide a broader presentation of learning materials, by presenting information that can penetrate geographical boundaries. (Rikarno, 2015)

Through the background that has been described above the author is interested in raising this history into a documentary film entitled " Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten " through this film The author expects to be able to provide information about how the entry of Islam in Indonesia, especially in the Sultanate of Banten, how the history of the formation of the Sultanate of Banten, what is the influence of the Sultanate of Banten, what are the relics, who are the Kings and how the history of its collapse. The author chose the documentary film media as the author's suggestion to disseminate information because the film is one of the media that is very easy to understand in the dissemination of information and ease of preparation so that it is expected to attract interest in the audience.

1.2 Problem Identification

1. The existence of the historical phenomenon of the entry of Islam into the Land of Banten but many young people do not know about the history of his people.
2. The need for designing a documentary film as a medium of learning specially for the younger generation to learn the history of Islam in the Land of Banten

1.3 Problem Formulation

1. How to introduce the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten unknown to the younger generation.

2. How to design a documentary film that can be a medium of learning specially for the younger generation about the history of the Sultanate of Banten.

1.4 Research Objectives

The purpose of this study is to produce a documentary film as a medium of learning history specially for the younger generation by providing accurate information from reliable sources and introducing the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten.

1.5 Research Benefits

Through the making of The Documentary "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten " there are many benefits that can be taken, especially in two aspects, namely:

1.5.1 Theoretical Aspects

Through a documentary entitled " Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten " the author hopes to provide benefits in providing information and knowledge about how the history of the development of Islam in the archipelago, especially in the region of Banten.

1.5.2 Practical Aspects

Through this documentary, The author hopes to become a medium for the younger generation to remember the history of their nation and raise awareness to preserve the relics of the ancestors.

1.6 Scope

1. What

The phenomenon of Islamic history in the Sultanate of Banten

2.When

The study was conducted in early 2022 and is expected to be completed by the end of the year 2022

3.Where

The study was conducted in the area of Banten Lama, District Kesemen, City Serang, Banten

4.Who

The Target Audience of the design is adolescents and early adults starting at the age of 15 years and over

5.Why

Today's teenagers do not know the history of their own nation lack of interest in learning history among late teens it is necessary to provide documentary film information about the history of Islam in the archipelago, especially in the Sultanate of Banten.

6.How

Designing a documentary film to provide information about the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten.

1.7 Research Methods and Data Analysis

The method to be used in this study is a qualitative research method. The qualitative method was chosen because data collection was carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation studies to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the phenomenon under investigation. Analysis of the selected data is a qualitative analysis that Miles and Hurben (1994) explained that data analysis has the following stages:

1. Compacting data is the stage of the process of selecting data, summarizing, and transforming raw data.

2. Displaying data is the stage of collecting data that has been collected into one so that it is easy to help draw a conclusion

3. The conclusion is the drawing of conclusions from the results of the data that has been studied based on the data that has been collected and analyzed.

1.8 Data Collection

1.8.1 Research

Before starting the production process of this documentary film, the author first conducted research, which aims to find information about the history of the entry of Islam and the process of the establishment of the Banten sultanate. In this case, the author sought various information from various media to strengthen the writing in the preparation of this documentary.

1.8.2 Observation

In this process, the author visited one of the historical heritage places, namely the Great Mosque of Banten and, several other places as one the historical relics of the Banten Sultanate to find and see firsthand how the history of Islam in the region.

1.8.3 Literature Studies

In achieving the basic accuracy of the information in the preparation of the documentary film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten". The author does not forget to look for various kinds of literature studies ranging from books, journals, articles, and previous works that discuss Islamic history documentaries.

1.8.4 Interview

The author conducts 2 stages of interviews, namely the first stage which is carried out when the author researcheas research topics, the second is an interview when the author carries out the documentary film production process.

1.9 Research Framework

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                    ┌──────────────────┐
                    │   Documentary    │
                    │  Film Design of  │
                    │ Islamic History  │
                    │    in Banten     │
                    │    Sultanate     │
                    └──────────────────┘

                ┌────────────────────────────┐
                │  Tells about the history of the  │
                │  entry of Islam in the land of   │
                │  Banten, the Establishment of    │
┌───────────┐   │  the Banten Sultanate, The Role  │   ┌───────────┐
│    Pra    │───│  of Politics and Economy,        │───│    Pre    │
│ Production│   │  Kings, Relics, The Collapse of  │   │ Production│
└───────────┘   │  the Banten Sultanate            │   └───────────┘
                └────────────────────────────┘

                      ┌────────────┐
                      │ Production │
                      └────────────┘
                            │
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                ┌────────────────────────┐
                │   Documentary Film     │
                │                        │
                │ "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan" │
                │         Banten"        │
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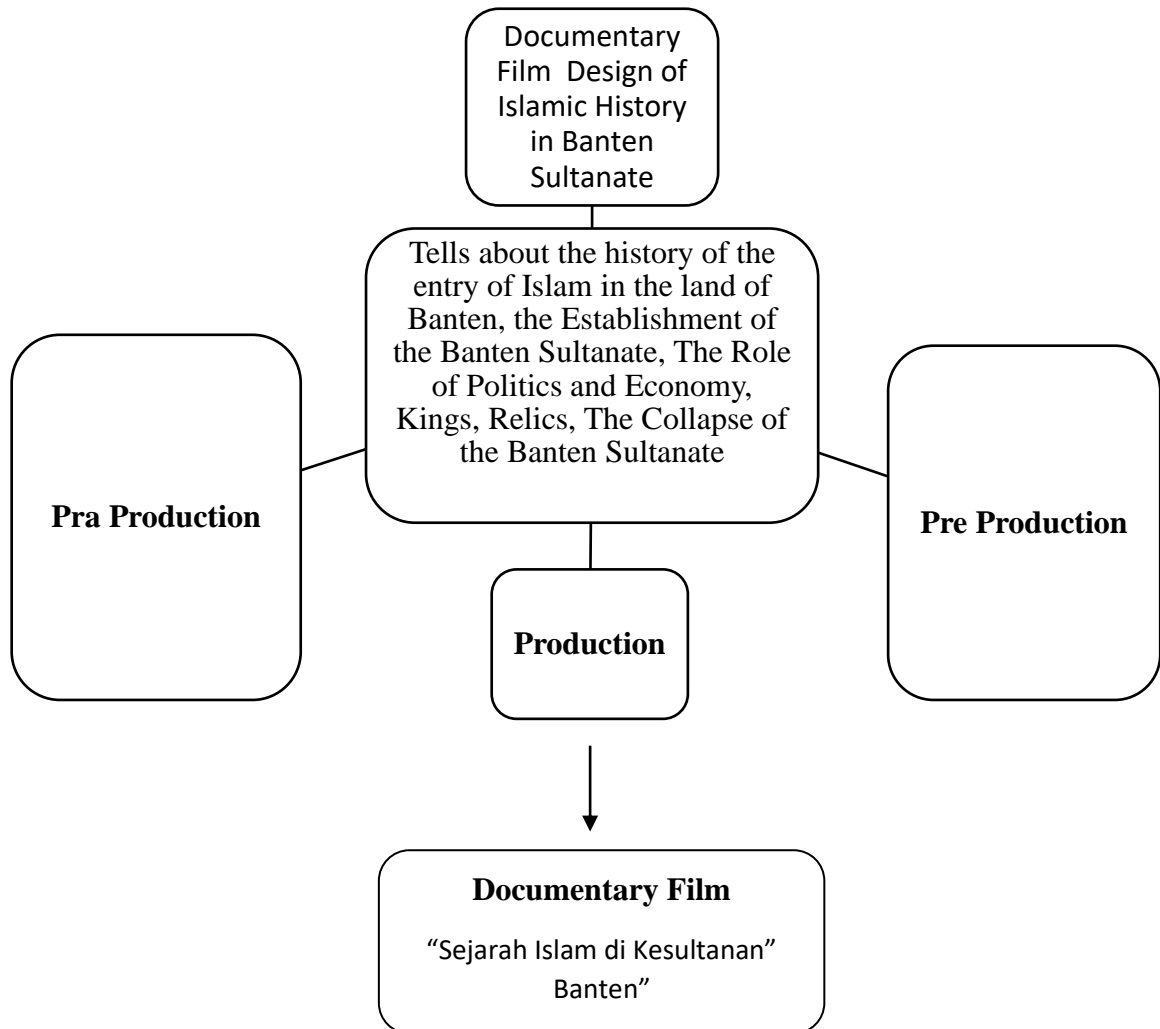
Table 1.9

Source: Processed Writers, 2022.

1.10 Location and time of the research

The documentary filming entitled "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" will be held at the Great Mosque of Banten, Serang Regency, Banten in March-July 2022.

No	Activities	Monthly targets																			
		March				April				May				June				July			
1	Proposal writing	■	■																		
2	Conducting research	■	■																		
3	Writing chapters 1-3			■	■	■	■	■	■	■											
4	Conducting observation and interview										■	■									
5	Pra production										■										
6	Production													■	■						
7	Pre production																■	■	■	■	■
8	Writings chapter 4-5																■	■	■	■	■

Tabel 1.10

Source: Processed Writers, 2022.

1.11 Research Sistematic

Phenomenon
History of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten

↓

Problem Identification

↓

Research Objectives

↓

Research Methods

↓

Data Analysis

↓

Analysis of similar works

↓

Production

↓

Final
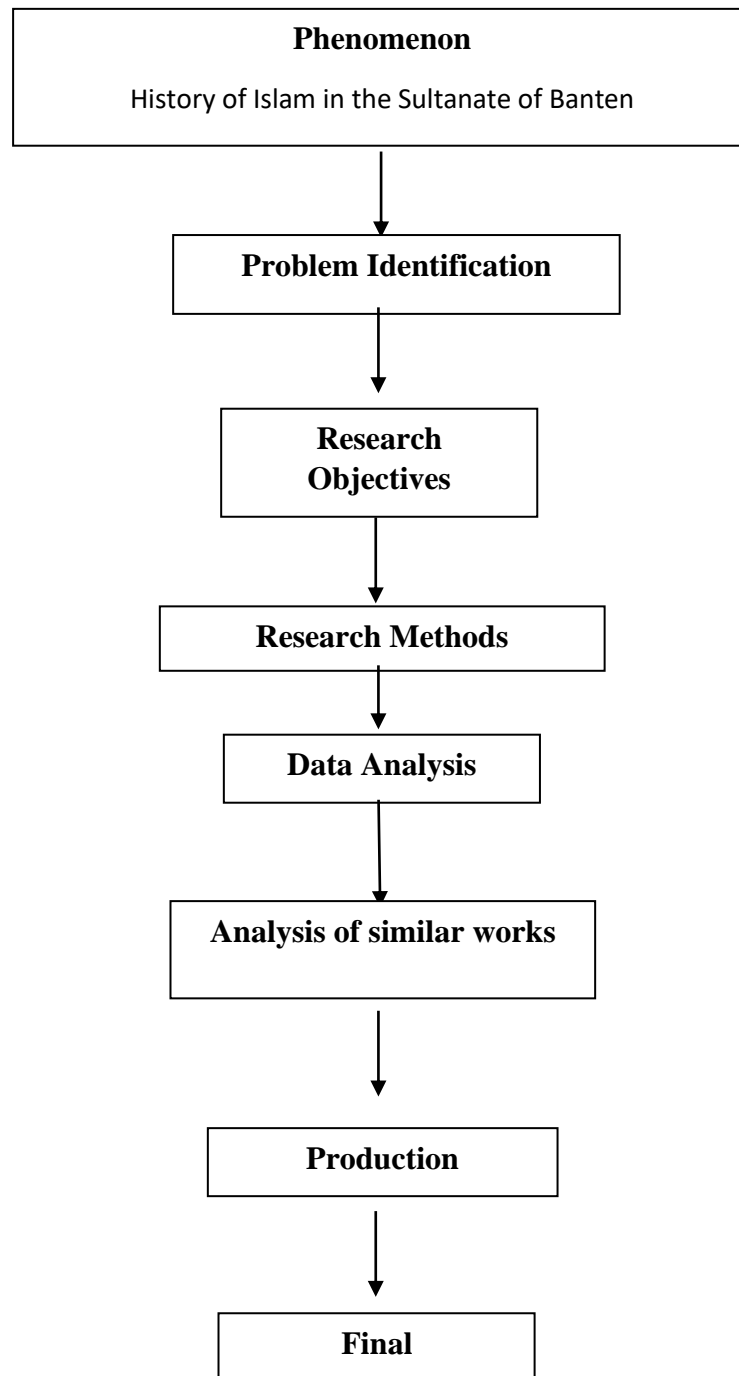
Tabel 1.11

Source: Processed Writers, 2022.

1.12 Writing System

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter will explain the background, problem identification, problem formulation, research benefits, research scope, research methods and data analysis, data collection methods, data analysis, research framework, research location and time, research systematics, writing systematics.

CHAPTER 2 THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

This chapter will explain the theories used in the preparation of the documentary film design report "Sejarah Islam di kesultanan Banten".

CHAPTER 3 DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the results of interviews and observations that have been obtained will be explained and will be carried out as well as analysis of similar works and audience data

CHAPTER 4 DESIGN

This chapter will explain the process of designing an Sejarah Islam di kesultanan Banten

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter there are conclusions and suggestions from the author.

CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

2.1 Islamic and Sultanate Of Banten

The development of Islam recorded in history is divided into 3 periods, namely the Classical Period which occurred in 650-1250 AD, at this time is known as the golden age of Islam, the second middle period that occurred in 1250-1800, at this time there were many declines, the third is the modern period starting from 1800 to the present. Each period of its development is influenced a lot by several social, political, cultural, and religious dynamics so that each period it has distinctive features that are different from one another. In the heyday of Islam precisely in the golden age of Caliph Harun Al-Rasyid at that time the development of general science and religious science was developing quite rapidly. The progress of world civilization is not spared by the role of Islamic civilization, because Islamic teachings are universal to make Islamic civilization more advanced. At a time when western nations were still trapped in a dark period at that time Islamic civilization was successful in spreading thoughts and cultures, so many western thinkers flocked to Islamic countries to study science so that they could be brought back to their respective countries. (Gunawan, 2019)

Indonesia, which was once known as the Archipelago, has been inhabited by various ethnic groups that have succeeded in building their civilization. The entry of Islam into the archipelago has changed and enriched many civilizations, traditions, and sciences that have existed in the archipelago since ancient times. All of that cannot be separated from the influence of Islamic spreaders in the archipelago by Islamization the social, cultural, economic, and political dynamics that previously existed in the archipelago into a new tradition and culture that has been continued for generations until now. The formation of Islamic society in a certain area begins with a very long process that begins with the spread of Islam from one person to another. Furthermore, after the Islamic society was getting bigger, Islamic kingdoms were formed. Islamic Kingdoms recorded in history include the Kingdom of Perlak, Pasai, Demak, and Banten. The sultanate also became a pioneer in the spread of Islam in its territory. Quoted from Badri Yatim stated that the Aspects of Islamization are divided into several aspects: Aspects of Trade, Marriage, Tasauf, Politics, education, and the arts. In the aspect of education, various places were established to study religion by scholars

by teaching religious knowledge to their students, and then their students began to spread the knowledge gained. However, the spread of Islam can not only be seen from one aspect of the role of trade aspects also help in the spread of Islam. The economic laws brought about by Islam provide very good Economic benefits. The presence of Muslim merchants made trading cities the center of the Economy, and the development of economic activity supported the spread of Islam increasingly widespread. Another way of spreading is through the political aspect, where the religion adopted by the rulers will be easily followed by the people. (Rahman, 2017)

In its development in the archipelago, Islam came peacefully so that many people accepted it because Islam was not spread through war but through the process of Islamization, one of which was through cultural aspects. Islamization in the archipelago is carried out through art, for example, Wayang which is a traditional Javanese art that is much loved by javanese people in various circles. This phenomenon was used by the spreaders of Islam as a means of spreading Islam in Java, the stories and figures in puppetry were changed to stories and figures in Islam. Islamization in the aspect of art according to Uka Tjandrasasmita can be seen through the architecture of buildings and the decoration of old mosques, pulpits, gates, carvings, and so on. (Sugiri, 2021)

The development of Islamic influence in Banten very rapidly Banten region finally changed the political position of the Sultanate of Banten which was originally part of the Sultanate of Demak. The Sultanate of Banten was founded by the first Sultan, Maulana Hasanuddin around 1527-1570 who managed to control both sides of the Sunda Strait until it spread to South Sumatra. The leadership continued during the leadership of Maulana Yusuf as the second sultan who emphasized the development of urban infrastructure, settlements, and regional security. The peak of the glory of the Sultanate of Banten itself occurred during the reign of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa who entered into international cooperation through trade that managed to make public welfare. Any progress will inevitably experience a setback with the Civil War due to the power struggle between father and son, Ageng Titrayasa and Haji spearheaded by the VOC who pitted them. (Anggraheni, Attamimi, & Jumardi, 2020)

After the entry of Islamic influence in Banten in addition to making Banten an Islamic kingdom, recorded Islam can also Islamize the existing local culture. Islamization of cultures in the land of Banten gave birth to a series of typical Banten culture such as debus and dhikr

mulud. Debus itself is a performance art that shows immunity. Debus was first created in the 16th century (1532-1570 ad) during the time of Sultan Maulana Hasanudin of the Sultanate of Banten. While Dhikr Mulud is the result of acculturation of Maulid culture. Dhikr Mulud also known as the art of Saiman is a traditional art originating from the Pandeglang region that uses motion media and poetry sung to glorify the name of God and praise the Prophet Muhammad S.A.W (Said, 2016). In addition to these two cultures pilgrimage culture is also quite closely with the culture of Banten. Banten is known as a place of religious tourism, making many pilgrims from inside and outside the region come on a pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Sultan and scholars of Banten, pilgrimage tours in Banten are in several places among them is in the old Banten area precisely in the Great Mosque complex of Banten where there is the Tomb of the first sultan of the Sultanate of Banten, Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin and his family tomb. Not only in the old Banten area, pilgrimage tours in Banten are also located in Mount Santri, Bojonegara which is the Tomb of Sheikh Muhammad pious, then in the village of Caringin which there is the Tomb of Sheikh Muhammad Asnawi, and the Tomb of Sheikh Mansyur located in Cikadueun, Pandeglang. And there are many more pilgrimage tours in the Land of Banten. In addition, there are also many cultural relics in Banten which are the influence of the entry of Islam and cultural relics of the Sultanate of Banten such as traditional clothing koko, pencak silat, golok, language, mosque architecture and buildings, mask dance, and much more. (Sunandar, 2022)

2.2 Mass Communication

Mass communication can be viewed from two perspectives, namely how a person generates a message and spreads it through the mass media and how people find and use the message. Mass communication can simply be defined as the process of communication through mass media. Mass communication relies heavily on the mass media in carrying out its function to disseminate information, entertain, or be utilized by special interests. According to DeVito (1997), it can be interpreted by focusing on the elements present in the act of communication and associating them with the operation of the mass media. These elements include source, audience, message, process, and context. To produce a message through the mass media, the cost required is very large. According to Gamble (1986), the source of communication comes from those who share information, ideas, and attitudes with others. The communicator is an important factor for communication to take place effectively with the

process of delivering messages to the general public and creating changes by following per under the wishes of the source of information. According to Severin (1979), two factors determine the effectiveness of communication, namely the field of experience and the frame of reference. Everyone has different experiences, and differences greatly affect the process of communication and behavior that usually occurs in everyday events. The public is the main target of Mass Communication, which consists of a wide variety of individuals and groups. (Halik, 2013)

2.3 Film

Film is a very complex mass media consisting of audio and visuals that can affect the audience's emotions from the visuals shown. According to the big dictionary of Indonesian Film has meaning as a thin membrane made of celluloid for negative images that will be made portraits in addition to the film can also be interpreted as a play or story of living images. Film comes from the word Cinematographie which comes from two syllables, namely Cinema which means "motion" and Tho or Pythos which means "light" and graphos which means "painting" so it can be interpreted that the film has a meaning as a medium to paint the movement by utilizing a light source. Film as a result of audiovisual consisting of pieces of images that are formed into a unity that contains socio-cultural reality in making the film can convey a message through visual media. (Alfathoni & Manesah, 2020)

2.3.1 Types Of Films

There are various types of films that are widely circulated with various criteria and rules, each particular film has its function. In his book entitled "Understanding Film" Himawan Pratista describes the various types of films him (Pratista, 2008):

A. Documentary Film, is a film that presents a fact that the film is related to a person's character, location, and real events. Documentary films have an easy structure so that the audience can understand and believe the facts that have been presented. The presentation of the facts can be in the form of recording directly when an event is happening, reconstructing an event, and so on.

B. Fiction films is the film that most demand. Fiction films are fictions beyond real events. In its structure, fiction films are closely related to the law of

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cause and effect and the story contains elements of characterization, plot, conflict, closure, and a clear story. The process of production of fiction films are very consuming a lot of energy and a long time as well as a lot of equipment and is expensive in the making.

C. An experimental Film is a film that has a structure but no plot. Its structure relies heavily on subjective instincts such as ideas, emotions, and inner experiences of the filmmakers. The most visible characteristic of experimental films is the ideology of prominent filmmakers and outside the existing rules.

2.4 Documentary Films

The word Documentary itself originally emerged from the writings of John Gierson while evaluating the film by Robert Flaherty. Gierson put forward the idea of his view that what Flaherty did was a creative step towards actual events that had happened. Although this idea persisted for a long time, later thinkers emerged who tried to define the documentary in their way, as summarized below (Herm, 2009):

A. Edmund F. According to Penney, a documentary is a type of film that interprets the actual subject and setting. Sometimes it can also be interpreted for realistic aspects compared to fictional films. Sometimes it also often only comes with a series of images with narration and soundtracks from real life.

B. Paul Wells, according to him, a documentary is a nonfiction text that uses footage recorded directly from the events presented and the research material that has been collected related to those events. The text can be presented from a specific perspective and focus on social issues to interest the audience.

C. Frank Beaver, according to him, documentaries are non-fiction films shot in real locations, not using actors, and their themes focus on history, science, social, and The environmental to provide enlightenment, provide information, educational media, and persuasion. And provides insight into the events presented.

2.4.1 Genres Of Documentary Films

In a book called "Introduction Documentary", he wrote that there are six documentary film styles that the director must first choose to use in the filmmaking process. The six styles include (Nichols, 2001):

1. Presentation style

   The most common documentary style used today is for the process of emphasizing a useful message through a narrative read aloud by the presenter, accompanied by image or video footage to support the argument.

2. Observation style

   The observational style is a documentary style that refuses to interfere in the events that are being raised. This style seeks to present events as they are with stories that show human life firsthand. The recording technique is also done in one long continuous shot without cutting the scene.

3. Interactive style

   The interactive style is a documentary style that focuses on interviews with sources and topics related to the events being discussed. This can also be done by looking at the response of the activists to the events raised.

4. Reflective style

   Reflective style is a documentary style that focuses on the background of why a film is made so that the audience is aware of the elements of the film and the process of making the film.

5. Performance style

   The style of the show is a documentary style that aims to make the film more expressive by creating events that are still mysteries with data that cannot be ascertained the truth.

6. Poetic style

   The poetic style is a documentary style that aims to be interpreted subjectively by telling an event or topic that has not yet been developed.

2.5 Cinematography

Cinematography comes from the word Cinematography which means Cinema which means "motion" and Tho or Pythos which means "light" and graphos which means "painting". According to the Indonesian absorption scientific Dictionary, cinematography can be interpreted as the science and technique of filmmaking or it can also be interpreted as the science and technique of film shooting with a Cinematograph, Cinematograph itself means a

camera for recording images or shooting and a tool for projecting film images. The film is the work of cinematography which is the result of a merger between the ability of individuals and groups in mastering technology, art, communication, and organizational management. As for now, video is also the result of cinematography because, in its early development, the cinematography was only able to record moving images without sound while a video is the result of recording image and sound at the same time. (Miyarso, 2011)

2.5.1 Film production

Film production is also called filmmaking. Which has the meaning of a filmmaking process, which begins with the idea of the story followed by the process of a screenplay, recording, editing, directing, and playback of the final product into a TV program. Filmmaking is done in different ways around the world depending on the economic, social, and political situation and the use of various film technologies. It usually involves a lot of people involved in the making of the film, which takes months to years in the process even if there are problems in the production, it takes longer. Film production itself consists of five stages, namely (Moran & Munandar, 2017):

A. Development

Development is the first phase in which the idea of the film is born, the rights to the script that comes from a book or game are purchased. And the process of finding the necessary funds for the passage of the project.

B. Pre-Production

Pre-production is the process of preparation for shooting, where a film crew is formed, the cast selected, and location selected where the filming process is carried out.

C. Production

Production is the shooting process required in making a film.

D. Pre-Production

Pre-production is the processing and editing of pre-recorded images, sound, and visual effects.

E. Distribution

Distribution is the final process in filmmaking where the film is distributed and screened in the cinema.

2.5.2 Human resources

Documentary films are different from feature films that require a lot of human resources. there are many important roles of human resources contained in the process of making a film. In making a documentary film that will be designed to contain only five crew members with several positions as follows (studioantelope, 2020):

1. Producer

A person whose job is to account for the process of making a film thoroughly. Lead all production management so that the film can be completed properly. The Producer initiates a project and raises funds for the project. As well as supervising every activity of the process of making a film.

2. Director

Responsible as the main brain in making a film. The director is responsible for determining the storyline, choosing and determining the role and crew, developing a character, determining the location, musical references, camera movements, shot selection, and other creative things.

3. Cameraman

As the name implies who is responsible for operating the camera, the cameraman must master the techniques of shooting and cinematography. The cameraman must also be ready to implement the director's wishes in the shooting process.

4. Depth Of Photography

Dop is in charge of implementing the script into visual and motion camera layout, responsible for image quality, composition, and lens as well as good shooting.

5. Gaffer

The Gaffer is responsible for all arrangements related to lighting in the making of a film. Gaffers should know about lighting techniques, colors, types of light, and lighting styles.

6. Soundman

The Soundman is responsible for recording all the sounds used in the making of a film such as dialogue, volleys, and ambiance. Choose what music and sound effects to use.

7. Clapper

Clapper is in charge of giving identity to the scenes that have been shot. Movies consist of several scenes for ease in editing. Scene and shot numbers are given according to what is written in the script.

8. Editor

The Editor is in charge of sorting cutting, composing, and processing images that have been taken before. In the process will be assisted by the director.

2.5.3 Angle Camera

The position in which the camera is placed is the main point in shooting, which determines the viewer's point of view. The angle of view of the camera can give a dramatic visual impact if placed at the right angle, but if wrong the placement of the angle of view will affect the audience who is disturbed in understanding the content and message in a film.

The angle of view of the camera is divided into 3 factors determine the angle of view of the camera, namely (Macelli, 1998):

1) **Subject Size**

The size of the subject is an important point in shooting where its size is determined by the distance from the viewer to the camera. The closer you are to the camera, the larger the subject will be, but if you are far away from the camera, the subject will appear smaller. Some types of subject sizes include:

A. Extreme Full shot

The extreme full shot is the angle of view of the camera to take pictures widely and far away. This point of view is usually used to give the impression of luxury and grandeur to an object.

B. Full shot

A full shot is the point of view of the camera from which to take a picture that includes all areas, objects, and subjects in a scene so that the viewer can see the whole scene.

C. Medium shot

Medium shot is the angle of view of the camera that is usually used to take pictures with a limited area, such as shooting for body gestures, facial expressions, and subject movements.

D. Close

Close up is a camera angle where shooting focuses on a subject with a smaller, narrower area, as is often used in interview processes, which only features images of the player's shoulders up to the head.

2) Subject Angle

In the process of shooting, the three-dimensional world becomes two-dimensional, therefore the depth effect is important due to several important factors such as camera angle, lighting, and camera movement.

3) Camera height

The height of the camera is an important point in the angle of view of the shooting. Where the distance between the camera and the subject must be considered, this can give the viewer a dramatic, artistic, and psychological impression. Here are a variety of high-tech cameras:

A. Eye View

The normal angle of view or the angle at eye level is often called instant, and this angle is commonly used in the view of people as objects. This point of view is commonly used in the world of videography to capture images of human activities, urban textures, or interactions with the environment.

B. Low Angle

A low angle of view makes the angle of view of the camera lower than the horizon of the subject to be photographed. It is usually used to give the impression that someone is stronger, stronger, more elastic, superior, and authoritative, or to make a building look dignified.

C. Frog Eyes

Frog eye is a point of view where the camera is placed on the ground, facing up and capturing objects above, giving the object the impression of being taller.

D. High angle

High Angel is the angle of view at which the camera captures a large area. This angle is often used to give a small impression to the photographed subject.

E. Bird's Eye

Birdeye is a vantage point where the camera is placed on the ground, allowing you to capture a larger area and give your video or image a wider feel. This angle is often used to photograph cities and landscapes.

2.5.4 Movement Camera

Camera movement is an element used to give a dramatic impression in a movie or video shot and create dynamic visuals to direct the viewer's gaze at certain subjects and objects. There are about 8 types of camera movements that can be used and can be combined with each other so that the resulting visuals are more varied (adiansyah, 2020):

A. Zoom

Zoom is a basic technique for moving away from and near objects or by adjusting the focal length of the lens from a narrow-angle of view to a wide angle of view. The resulting image is as if the object is approaching or moving away.

B. Dolly / Track

Dolly or Track is the movement of the camera by shooting close and away by moving the camera on a tripod.

C. Panning

Panning is the movement of the camera that turns to the left and right.

D. Crab

Crab is a sideways camera movement that moves left and right

E. Tilt

Tilt is the movement of the camera vertically by pointing the camera up or down.

F. Pedestal

The pedestal is now widely used in the jip-traveler portal which is the movement of the camera above the pedestal that can be raised and lowered.

G. Arc

Arce is the movement of the camera around the object both from the left and right.

H. Follow

Follow is the movement of the camera that follows a moving subject.

2.5.5 Sound system

Film as a means of communication media certainly requires a sound system. The sound system should have a good sound without noise when shooting. The audience needs to feel comfortable so that the message is conveyed clearly and the audience can understand what is explained in the film. Three parts of the sound system is (Pratista, 2008):

A. Dialogue

Dialogue can be communication between two people or a story (dialogue with oneself). Dialogue is a form of spoken language commonly used in filmmaking.

B. Sound effects

Sound effects are the noise that accompanies a movie scene. Sound effects can be sounds produced by people, objects, or digitally. The purpose of sound effects is to make the movie real.

C. Music film

Film music is the music that accompanies a film. Musical films aim to create a narrative atmosphere in the film. Because without a musical, The film feels less.

2.5.6 Lighting

Lighting is one of the important elements in making a film. Lighting is used to illuminate the object being recorded to make it visible. With the help of lighting, the camera can get enough light sources to capture images. Lighting can come from light equipment or natural light sources that can produce sufficient light sources. there are 3 basic lightings that must be considered, including the following (Fitt & Thornley, 2001):

A. Key Light

Key Light is the main light and the most dominant light among other lights used. The Key Light is placed at 45 degrees above the subject.

B. Back Light

Back Light is lighting that is placed at 45 degrees behind the object so that the object does not blend with the background and gives the impression of dimension.

C. Fill Light

Fill Light is a lamp placed on the opposite side of the main light, which is about half of the main light.

Lighting is an important element in making film, so the authors use it as a theoretical basis. During production, the authors used natural light and lighting equipment to support.

2.5.7 Editing

Editing is the last part of film making. In the editing process, each scene is selected and processed consistently to create a continuous story. Editing is divided into two parts (Komputer, 2008):

A. Offline editing

Here, offline editing is a formal phase of the process of separating, merging, editing, and integrating each scene into a single whole with a continuous story.

B. Online editing

Here, online editing is a step in the process of providing sound effects, color effects, animation, or special effects for a film story.

The author uses editorial theory as a theoretical basis. This is because, in the pre-production process, editing is the last step in making a film.

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2.5.8 Colors

Simply put, colors affect us emotionally, psychologically and even physically. Colors in movies and videos can create harmony and tension in a scene, or draw attention to important issues. In telling a story, it evokes the audience's psychological response, focuses on important details, sets the tone of the film, expresses character traits, and shows changes and distortions in the story. As a filmmaker or video maker, we must carefully choose the palette of our film to maximize its emotional and profound effect. A carefully selected color palette for well-laid out films and videos can raise the mood and set the tone of the film. The three main components of color are hue, which describes the color itself, saturation, which describes the intensity of the color, and a value that describes how light or dark the color is. One repeating color can carry a deeper meaning, but the film's more elaborate color palette is most effective at conveying thematic context. Balanced film coloring refers to the harmonious relationship of colors on the color wheel. The balanced color palette of the film creates a sense of uniformity and enhances cohesive tones. The four most common types of color schemes are described below (Deff, 2017) :

A. Monochromatic

Monochromatic color schemes are made with solid colors such as red, maroon, and pink. They create a very harmonious feeling that is soft, hugging and soothing.

B. Complementary

Complementary colors are opposite each other on the color wheel. For example, orange and blue are complementary colors commonly used in many blockbuster films. Duel colors are often associated with internal and external conflicts. Regardless of color choice, complementary colors combine warm and cold tones to create high-contrast dynamic tension in the film.

C. Analogous

Analogous colors are related to each other on the color wheel (e.g. red, purple, yellow, and lime green). The color lacks the contrast and excitement of complementary colors, creating a harmonious and relaxing viewing experience. Analogous colors are common in nature, making them easy to use in landscapes and outdoors.

D. Triadic

Bright, colorful triad colors are evenly distributed around the color wheel (e.g. red, blue, and yellow). One color should be dominant and the other should be emphasized. Triadic is one of the most common color schemes of films, the colors are striking and vivid even if they are not saturated.

E. Discordant

Discordant is a conscious decision by the director to deviate from the balanced color scheme of the film in order to draw attention back. Colors in Discord can help make characters, details, or moments stand out from the rest of your movie

F. Associative

Associative is when a recurring palette or color of the film represents a larger character or theme in the film

G. Transitional

When a change in Story, character, or theme is conveyed through a change in color scheme, it is a transition.

2.6 Narration

The narrative is a technique of conveying a story conveyed through media that is seen by many people. The narrative is not concerned with fact and fiction, it is only concerned with how to tell a story and how a fact is presented and told to a large audience. The use of narration has several advantages, including being able to convey a story so that it can be easily understood and interesting depending on the character. Can show the social situation in a certain view, as well as allowing to investigation the hidden things in a story and finally how the narrative can reflect the continuity and changes in communication that explains that some stories can be told with several different narratives. (Maulana & Nugroho, 2018)

CHAPTER 3
DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Research approach

Judging from the object and the results that will be obtained, this research is included in the type of qualitative research. According to Anggito & Setiawan (2018) stated that qualitative research is a method of collecting data for scientific reasons with the intention of interpreting the phenomenon that occurs where the researcher is the main key, the collection of the necessary data sources is carried out purposively, the data analysis is qualitative and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning more than generalization. Why researchers choose qualitative research and how in this way, researchers can find and understand phenomena that help describe, prove, describe, and explain something information can be obtained because the researcher immediately plunges into the location and sees firsthand the history and historical relics of the Islamic Sultanate of Banten.

3.1.1 Data source

According to Anggito & Setiawan (2018) that qualitative research does not use populations and samples but uses data collection, data analysis, and then interpreted. The source data in this research include:

A. Primary Data

Primary data is the data that is the main source of data in this study. Primary data the authors get from the observation process, interviews, and so on.

B. Secondary Data

Secondary Data is existing data collected by the author which is used to complement the needs of research data through data collection through articles, journals, and so on.

3.1.2 Data collection techniques

Data collection technique is one of the methods carried out in this study which aims to collect complete data from various sources for the needs of the completeness of this study, while the data collection techniques used in this study are:

A. Observation

   is a data collection technique in which the authors conduct observations and recording of the state of objects relics of the Sultanate of Banten, in the land of the researchers made observations directly by visiting the location of the source of research. In this case the research was conducted in various places of heritage of the Sultanate of Banten, among others, the Great Mosque of Banten, Palace Surosowan, Kaibon Palace, Fort Speelwijk, and so on.

B. Interview

   Interview is a data collection technique that prompted the author to ask some questions about the information that will be submitted in the documentary to be made to trusted parties to be used as a source of information. In this case the researcher conducted an interview to Mr. Hj.Tubagus Ismail Suci as vice chairman kenaziratan Great Mosque of Banten and Mr. Mulangkara as a historian of Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency of Banten. The author conducted two interviews . Interviews during research and interviews during filming. interview Research interview when the author considers all the problems that arise becomes the foundation and plot of this documentary. Research interviews conducted to strengthen the argument and all its strength the author wants to know which about the history of the Sultanate of Banten. The second interview is an interview in the middle of production. during the shooting where the interviewee was asked the questions asked during the research.

C. Studies Literature

   A literature studies of the author is required information from books, magazines and the internet. After the author did research and interviews about what happened in the documentary. In this case, the author seeks to focus the issues addressed through literary studies so that the author's documentary becomes a good film. Can be researched scientifically. On the other hand, the search for information through the internet is to seek the truth of the phenomena told in the film. Through film. This documentary writer wants the topic discussed is an incident that actually happened

3.1.3 Data analysis techniques

Data analysis is the most important step to get search results. Data analysis it is the process of collecting data so that it can be interpreted. Data analysis is done at the time of data collection and after data collection. The analytical methods used in this study complement the use of qualitative analytical methods, in particular methods used to provide a comprehensive picture of the topic studied and are not intended to study hypotheses (Rianto, 2004). According to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) there are three operations performed by data analysis, among others:

A. Data reduction

This stage is a selective and focused process of attention, abstraction, and transformation of raw data pulled from the field. The essence of data reduction is the process consolidation and homogeneity of all types of data in the text to be analyzed.

2. Data presentation

Once the data is collected, the researcher groups similar things into categories or groups to make it easier for the researcher to draw conclusions.

3. Draw conclusions

At this stage the researcher compares the data obtained obtained data from interviews with subjects and informants who are trying to draw conclusions.

3.1.4 Data Creability Test Techniques

To check the creadibility of the data, there are different ways of testing. According Sugiyono (2014) said that the test creadibilitas data is done by expanding the observation, increase perseverance in research, triangulation analysis, discussions with friends review, analyze negative cases and verify members.

A. Prolonged observation

Prolonged observation means that researchers return to work space, re-observe, and interview again to the interviewees people who have encountered. This is important in qualitative research because when the researcher first jumped into the field, the interviewee will perceive as a stranger who makes the information provided incomplete, not in-depth, and may still be much kept secret.

By extension of observation, the relationship between the researcher and the resource person will approach or establish a relationship, when this is done.

B. Increasing perseverance

Increasing perseverance means observing more closely and continuously. Indispensable in qualitative research because increased persistence means that researchers double-check search results to see if they are good or bad, when double-checking finds an error, researchers correct it. Data so that researchers can provide an accurate picture of the data and systematic about what is observed

C. Triangulation

Triangulation is defined as the verification of data from different sources in different ways and at many times. So there is a triangle of sources, a triangle of data collection techniques and a triangulation of time". Based on the above statement, it is explained that triangulation is a way to test the reliability of data in which triangulation acts as verifying data from different sources in different ways and at different times.

3.2 Observation & Interview Result

The design of The Documentary film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten", needed supporting data. It aims to strengthen validation of the topic being raised by this design.

3.2.1 Observation

The former Banten Government Center is located in the old Banten area, Kasemen District, Serang City, Banten. From the exit of the East Serang toll gate turn right towards the center of Serang, after reaching the town square of Serang turn right to the Old Market, then straight to the old Banten area which takes about 30 minutes. The old Banten region itself is located on the coastal area surrounded by many fishing settlements and close to the port of Karangantu which is also a silent witness in the history of the Sultanate of Banten. The history of the Sultanate of Banten can be seen through its relics, including The Great Mosque of Banten, Surosowan Palace, artifacts in the Banten Archaeological Museum, Kaibon Palace, and Speelwijk Fortress. Great Mosque of Banten itself was built during the Sultanate of Maulana Hasanuddin in 1556 with the patterned architecture of Java, China, and Europe it is now an icon of Banten province because many visited by pilgrims who want to make a pilgrimage to the Tomb of the Sultan and his family and

the guardians who played a role in the spread of Islam in Banten. Banten Grand Mosque itself was designed by Chinese architecture named Tjek Ban Tjut and Dutch architecture is Hendrick Lucaz Cardeel. In addition to being used as a place of worship, the Great Mosque of Banten was used as a place of deliberation to decide a case. Now the Great Mosque of Banten became an icon in religious tourism in the region of Banten with the tradition of pilgrimage to the tombs of the Sultans located beside the Great Mosque complex in Banten.

Pictures 3.2.1.1 Masjid Agung Banten
Source: Processed Writers, 2022

At the beginning of the reign of Maulana Hasanudin there was a move from Banten Government Center excited to Banten Lama with the establishment of the Surosowan Palace which served as the center of government and residence of the Sultan and his family. Surosowan Palace was estimated to be established in 1526-1570, Surowan Palace experienced 4 phases of development in the first phase of the establishment of the castle that surrounds the palace with a width ranging from 100-125 meters. In the second phase, the inner walls and bastions were erected as a fire barrier. In the third phase of the establishment of the room along the wall and the addition of the floor to the retaining wall. In the fourth phase of the changes in the northern and eastern walls. But now the Surosowan Palace remains only in ruins because it was destroyed by the Dutch in 1808.

Pictures 3.2.1.2 Keraton Surosowan
Source: Processed Writers, 2022

The Sultanate of Banten was around in the 16-17 centuries through the rapid economic development of trade in the Karangantu port area made the region prosperous and prosperous. Now the Sultanate of Banten is only history but we can still learn the history of the Sultanate of Banten through artifacts in the Museum of Antiquities Banten. There is 2 large pottery that still looks solid in front of the entrance of the museum, in this museum there are also relics of household furniture in the form of ceramics, bowls, glasses, and statues, a collection of weapons in the form of Kris and swords as well as the ruins of the gate made of rock and on the outside of the museum there is a Ki Amuk Cannon which is a 2.5 M.

Pictures 3.2.1.3 Museum Purbakala Banten
Source: Processed Writers, 2022

Kaibon palace is the second Palace beside Surosowan Palace. Kaibon Palace was founded in 1815. Kaibon itself has a maternal meaning, it is by following per under its function which was built as the residence of Ratu Aisyah the mother of Sultan Syaifudin who ruled in 1809 – 1815 because Sultan Syaifudin was appointed Sultan at the age of 5 years. After the Sultanate was abolished in 1816, the Kaibon building was destroyed by the Dutch East Indies government in 1832 and now only the foundation, walls, and Gates remain.

Pictures 3.2.1.4 Keraton Kaibon
Source: Processed Writers, 2022

3.2.2 Observation Conclusion

From the observation of the author can be seen from the relics that exist that the Sultanate of Banten has a great influence with the evidenced the port is a trade link with foreign countries and heritage buildings are very many in number which the building is very spacious and magnificent and very solid in the foundation of the building is proof of the results of progress in the field of Economics and politics. But unfortunately the Sultanate of Banten suffered the fall of many heritage buildings were destroyed because they were destroyed by the Dutch, when the Sultanate was removed, and the Sultan's throne is not inherited anymore now these relics are protected under the auspices of the Badan Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Banten (BPCB Banten)

3.2.3 Interview

When observing the author interviewed to get accurate information, the author was looking for important figures who are trusted and know the ins and outs of the Sultanate of Banten, the writer met with HJ.Tubagus Ismail Suci commonly called Abah Uci is vice chairman Kenadziratan Great Mosque of Banten which is the governing body of the Great Mosque of Banten in addition he has the surname Tubagus which is the surname of the descendants of the Sultans of Banten so he certainly as one of the descendants of the Sultans in Banten, He is also very trusted as a figure who is used as a resource if there are parties who want to find out information about the Sultanate of Banten. Then to strengthen the argument the author is also looking for a second speaker, Mr. Mulangkara who himself is the caretaker of the Kaibon palace guard, he also works at the Banten Cultural Heritage Agency and is often trusted as a resource person if there is a certain body that wants to find information about Banten. The author also conducted interviews in the structure of the resource persons. The resource person tells the story and answers the questions asked by the author the resource person is very open in sharing the information needed by the author. In an interview with abah Uci, the author asked about the history of the entry of Islam into the Land of Banten, he explained that the role of Syarif Hidayatullah and Maulana Hasanuddin was a major role in the Islamization of the Land of Banten which was formerly inhabited by many people with animist, Hindu-Buddhist and primitive beliefs. He also explained about the Kings of the Sultanate of Banten which began with Maulana Hasanuddin and continued with Maulana Yusuf who succeeded in advancing the economic and political fields until ended by Ageng Tirtayasa. He also explained the history and function of the Great Mosque of Banten which is used as a place of pilgrimage to the tombs of the Sultans located beside the mosque. He also explained the history of the Surosowan Palace and its relics stored in the Banten Archaeological Museum. And he also explained the culture and traditions inherited from the Sultanate of Banten, one of which is Debus.

Pictures 3.2.3.1 Hj.Tubagus Ismail Suci
Source: Processed Writers, 2022

For the second speaker, Mr. Mulangkara, the author visited his residence located in the Kaibon palace complex, the author asked him about the history of the entry of Islam into the Land of Banten which he explained that Islam came originally brought by the Middle East and Gujarat swords and Islamization carried out by Syarif Hidayatullah and Maulana Hasanuddin. He also explained about the Sultanate of Banten which was originally part of the Sultanate of Demak and has power over Karawang and Lampung. From him, the author gets information about the history of the establishment of the kaibon Palace which has the meaning of motherhood which was established for the residence of Queen Aisha and he also explains the information about the process of the collapse of the Banten Sultanate caused by the civil war between father and son, Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and Sultan Haji who sided with the Dutch. He also explained information about the founding of Speelwijk Fortress.

Pictures 3.2.3.2 Mr.Mulangkara

Source: Processed Writers, 2022

3.2.4 Interveiw Conclusion

From the interview it can be concluded that Islam entered through several stages ranging from traders to the arrival of Maulana Hasanuddin, the Sultanate of Banten was not only have influenced in the field of religion in politics that managed to defeat the Government of Banten excited and economic progress during the Sultanate of Ageng Tirtayasa. The influence pioneered by the Sultanate of Banten in all fields such as culture is also shaping the culture of Banten to this day. However, this success also attracted some parties who wanted to seize power and have it for personal purposes which led to the destruction of the Banten Sultanate itself.

3.3 Data and analysis of similar works

The author collects similar works to analyze the arrangement of the camera, light, and editing techniques that will be an illustration for the author in designing a documentary film. The following are 3 examples of similar works that the designer analyzes for reference in the design

PREVIOUS WORKS 1	
Pictures 3.3.1 Misteri Gunung Padang Source: Youtube, 2022	
Title	Misteri Gunung Padang
Theme	The history of Mount Padang
Maker	M.Ferdian Jun
Year	2019
Duration	15 Minute
Strength	The Film provides information obtained from reliable sources so that historical accuracy can be ensured
Equation	This Film has similarities with the author, namely by providing information from reliable sources
Differences with writer documentary	The Film has a long duration as well as different topics raised by the author

Tabel 3.3.1

Source: processed authors, 2022

PREVIOUS WORKS 2	
Pictures 3.3.2 Litani Source: Youtube, 2022	
Title	Litani
Theme	Telling about Saung Angklung Udjo
Maker	Arif Budiman Hr
Year	2021
Duration	8 minutes
Strength	This Film provides information obtained from the founder of Saung angklung Udjo and displays scenes of talent playing angklung
Equation	This Film has similarities with the author by providing information from reliable sources as well as the use of talent scenes to strengthen the story
Differences with writer documentary	The Film uses personal documentation from saung, while the author does not use personal documentation from the Sultanate of Banten, as well as the topics discussed are different

Tabel 3.3.2

Source: processed authors, 2022

PREVIOUS WORKS 3	
 Pictures 3.3.3 Napak Tilas Kesultanan Banten Source: Youtube, 2022	
Title	Napak Tilas Kesultanan Banten
Theme	Tells the history of the founding of the Sultanate of Banten
Maker	Nusantara DAAITV
Year	2019
Duration	24 minutes
Strength	This Film provides knowledge about the history of the Sultanate of Banten, in terms of history, politics, architecture, and other relics.
Equation	This Film has similarities with the author that raised how the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten
Differences with writer documentary	This Film raised a lot of information about the Sultanate of banten until the duration was quite long

Tabel 3.3.3

Source: processed authors, 2022

3.3.1 Analysis of similar works

These three similar works are then analyzed by the designer. Aspects of the analysis that the designer focuses on are shot, camera distance, angle, and camera movement. This analysis became a reference in the design of documentary films.

3.3.1.1 Misteri Gunung Padang

Shot	Type Of Shot	Angle	Movement	Analysis
Timecode: 00:00:36 – 00:00:47	Extreme Longshot	High Angle	Pan Left	Featuring a drone pov to show viewers how vast Gunung Padang is
Timecode: 00:01:03 – 00:01:12	Longshot	Low Angle	Tilt Up	Featuring a collection of mountain rocks with Low Angle camera viewpoints and Tilt up camera movements
Timecode: 00:01:13 – 00:01:18	Medium Shot	Low Angke	Still	The Editor uses the Time Remapping technique by speeding up the duration time to describe the

				displacement of time
 Timecode: 00:01:26 – 00:01:34	Longshot	Low Angle	Still	Featuring a collection of mountain rocks on with a Low Angle camera view in Longshot distance
 Timecode: 00:02:00 – 00:02:31	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Still	Featuring an interview session with the interviewee with a Medium Shot distance and Eye Level angle of view to further highlight the expression and gestures of the interviewee
	Medium Shot & Long Shot	High Angle & Low Angle	Follow	The Editor uses the Jump Cut technique to display the activity of the subject

Timecode: 00:04:40 – 00:04:59				
Timecode: 00:05:00 – 00:05:19	Medium Long Shot	Eye Level	Still	Featuring interview sessions with resource persons
Timecode: 00:02:39 – 00:02:45	Close Up	Eye Level	Dolly In	Featuring a collection of mountain rocks at Eye level with the camera angle of view with the movement of the camera towards the front

Tabel 3.3.1.1

Source: processed authors, 2022

Documentary film concept above is to tell the history of the formation of Mount Padang, what uses, and the structure of the foundation. In this documentary used several kinds of distance, Angle and movement of the camera fixed on the subject or object. The movement of the camera in the documentary is dynamic, including some technical camera movements that move, but there are some still shots. In terms of lighting, this film is more dominant to green, because it is filmed in wanting to show the existing natural scenery. The cinematography here is quite good, with good equipment, featuring sharp footage and storytelling

3.3.1.2 Litani

Shot	Type of shot	Angle	Movement	Analysis
Timecode: 00:00:34 – 00:00:38	Medium Longshot	Low Angle	Still	Features talent who was playing angklung with Low Angle to give the impression of amazement to the audience
Timecode: 00:00:39 – 00:00:45	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Still	Featuring interview session with interviewees with medium shot distance to accentuate the expressions and gestures of interviewees
	Medium Shot & Extreme Close Up	Eye Level	Follow & Still	The Editor uses the Jump Cut technique to display the

Timecode: 00:00:46 – 00:01:08				activity of the subject
Timecode: 00:01:09 – 00:01:28	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Follow	Showing talent walking towards the gate with camera movement following talent's motion
Timecode: 00:01:39 – 00:01:47	Longshot	Eye Level	Still	Featuring talent who was playing angklung with Longshot distance to

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				give the impression of majestic and spacious to the audience
 Timecode: 00:02:59 – 00:03:48	Medium Long Shot	Eye Level	Still	The Editor uses the Jump Cut technique to display the activity of the subject
 Timecode: 00:04:06 – 00:04:09	Extreme Long Shot	Eye Level	Dolly Out	Features talent with Extreme long Shot distances and Dolly Out movements that want to give a broad and majestic

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				impression of the place

The concept of the documentary above is to tell the history of Saung Angklung Udjo and Angklung culture in Sundanese land. The cinematographic aspect of the documentary is very good. Good camera and good camera movement an with a dramatic video, make the movie look very attractive. In terms of lighting this film coloring on the film is more dominant in dark colors and color. dramatic effect. On this film, more use of the camera angle, low angle and eye level. Because in this film more emphasis on the details of the activities in Saung Angklung Udjo

3.3.1.3 Napak tilas kesultanan Banten

Shot	Type of shot	Angle	Movement	Analysis
Timecode: 00:00:17 – 00:00:19	Extreme Long Shot	Eye Leve	Tilt Down	Displaying the name board of the Sultanate of Banten taken from a distance
Timecode: 00:00:24 – 00:00:30	Longshot	Eye Level	Pan Left	Featuring the minaret of the mosque taken in a longshot to give the impression of the area and the object is

				part of the surrounding
  Timecode: 00:00:35 – 00:00:40	Medium Close Up	Eye Level	Still	Features interview sessions at resource persons with Medium Close up the distance to highlight the expression and body language of the resource persons
  Timecode: 00:02:18 – 00:02:20	Long shot	Eye Level	Still	Featuring The Great Mosque of Banten with long shot distance
	Longshot, Medium Long shot & Medium Shot	Low Angle & Eye Level	Still & Follow	The Editor uses the Jump Cut technique to display the activity of the subject

 Timecode: 00:03:00 – 00:03:40				
 Timecode: 00:20:13 – 00:20:18	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Still	Showing subjects holding weapons typical of the Sultanate of Banten to highlight the expression and gestures of the subject
 Timecode: 00:22:41 – 00:22:46	Medium Close Up	Eye level	Still	Interview session with resource persons to highlight expressions and gestures

Tabel 3.3.1.3

Source: processed authors, 2022

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Documentary film concept above is telling about the same topic as the topic to be raised by the author of the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten. The cinematography used on the film is very simple, but supported by the use of narrative and movement on ground cameras and the use of drone viewpoints make this movie great to see. The colors used in this film lead to natural colors and dominant colors in the environment. Camera angle on this video is more dominant using bird eyes as a drone shot and Long Shoot to display beauty. Around

3.4 Analysis of target audience data

In making a documentary, The author makes the target audience data to achieve the goals that the author wants. Therefore the author divides it into 3 audience segmentation, among others, as follows:

A. Demographics

The Target Audience that the author is targeting:

Age: Young Generation (10-24 Years Old) & Adult Generation (25-30 Years Old)

Gender: Male & Female

The reason for choosing 10-24 years old for young generation is because at that age they have entered adolescence. Research published in the journal Lancet Child & Adolescent Health shows that the number of young people who decide to pursue higher education to postpone marriage or the desire to have children is one of the factors. This phenomenon, scientists say, forces us to redefine our general perception of the onset of adulthood. According to the study's researchers, social and biological changes have extended the life of adolescents from 10 to 19 years, from 10 years to 24 years. Professor Susan Sawyer, director of the Center for Adolescent Medicine at the Royal Children's Hospital in Melbourne, says the current definition of adolescence is "too narrow". According to him, this social change needs to inform politics, such as expanding youth welfare services until he is 25 years old. (Anggraini, 2018)

According to Santrock (2003) that adolescence is defined as a developmental transition period between childhood and adulthood includes biological, cognitive , and socio-emotional changes. Which starts at the age of 10 to 13 years and ends at the age of about 18 to 23 years

as older younger. According to Sarwono (2002) he said the definition of youth needs to be adjusted to the local culture, the age limit of 11-24 years and unmarried used in Indonesia.

For this reason, the author in the hope that they could get a positive value by knowing and remembering the history of their own nation and spreading it to other audiences so that many people would also get positive things from this documentary.

B.   Geographical

The author wants this documentary to be shown to Indonesian people specially for Banten region resident and hopes to take positive things from the film and put them into practice in everyday life. In particular, the author chose Banten residents to know the history of their region and keep the relics that exist to still be enjoyed by generations to come.

C.   Psychology

The author shows this documentary to the audience that is:

Personality:
- The Muslim Ummah
- Teen
- Observer of culture and history
- Documentary and historical film lovers
- The General Public

Social Status:
- The Upper Class
- The Lower Classes
- Middle Class

Through this documentary The author hopes the audience can feel satisfied after watching this documentary, The author did not close the door to being criticized and corrected if there are mistakes and shortcomings that the author made to be used as learning for the author to produce better work in the future.

The author hopes that this documentary can lift the history of Banten to be known by all circles, not only the in national arena as well as international. The author also wants this documentary to be enjoyed by all social circles.

3.4.1 Target audience data

The target audience data obtained is questionnaire data distributed by the author's social media recorded through Google Form. Here is the questionnaire data that has been distributed taken within 1 weeks, with the number of respondents amounted to 65 respondents, aged about 15-30 years, who are domiciled from Banten and outside Banten:
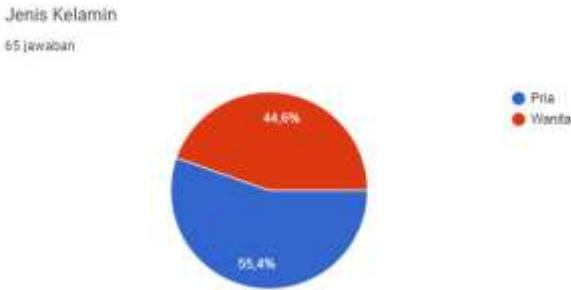
Pictures 3.4.1.1 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

The results of 65 respondents were divided into 55.4% of male respondents and 44.6% of female respondents.
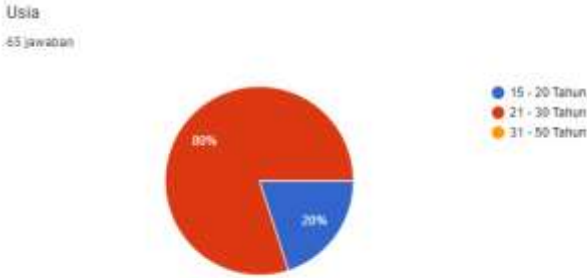
Pictures 3.4.1.2 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

The results of the 65 respondents were divided into 80% aged 21-30 years and 20% aged 15-20 years. These results are considered relevant based on the definition mentioned above that the age of adolescents ranges from 10-24 years and for the adult from 25-30 years.
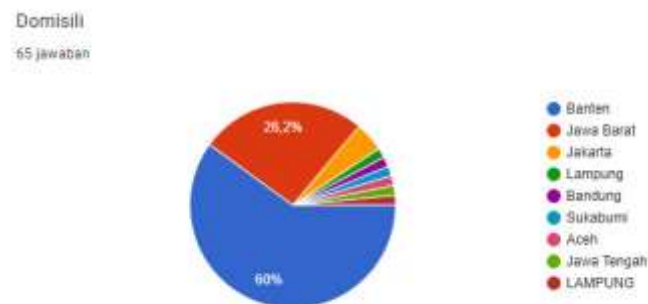
Pictures 3.4.1.3 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

Of the results of 65 respondents 60% came from Banten province followed by 26.2% from West Java and the rest came from other domiciles. This becomes relevant to the Geographical segmentation that the author targets targeting Indonesian citizens, especially the Banten region

Pictures 3.4.1.4 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

The results of 65 respondents 92.3% answered that today's teenagers are less interested in studying history. The results of 65 respondents 92.3% answered that today's teenagers are less interested in studying history.

Seberapa penting pengetahuan mengenai informasi sejarah?

65 jawaban

- Sangat penting
- Penting
- Tidak penting
- Sangat tidak penting

58,5%

41,5%
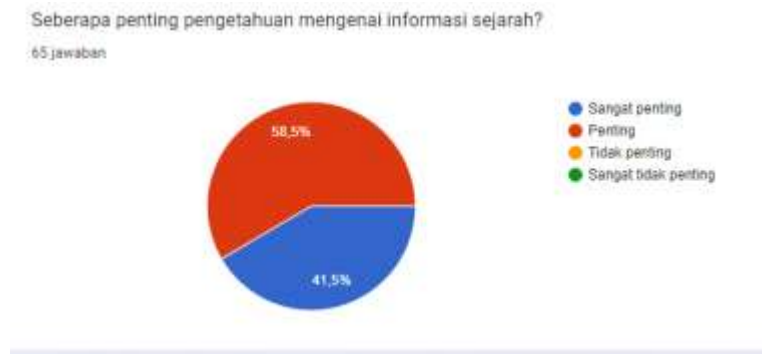
Pictures 3.4.1.5 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

The results of 65 respondents 58.5% answered very importantly in the knowledge of historical information and 41.5% answered important in the knowledge of historical information.

Apakah kamu mengetahui tentang sejarah Islam di kesultanan Banten?

65 jawaban

- Ya
- Tidak

56,9%

43,1%

Pictures 3.4.1.6 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

. The results of 65 respondents 56.9% answered do not know the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten and 43.1% answered to know the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten. Based on the survey results 56.9 % of respondent do not know the history of the Sultanate of Banten, it is very relevant to the purpose of the study is to produce a documentary as a medium to introduce the history of the Sultanate of Banten

Menurut kamu perlukah dibuatkan media informasi mengenai sejarah Islam dikesultanan Banten?

65 jawaban

- Sangat Perlu
- Perlu
- Tidak Perlu
- Sangat Tidak Perlu

64,6%
7,7%
27,7%
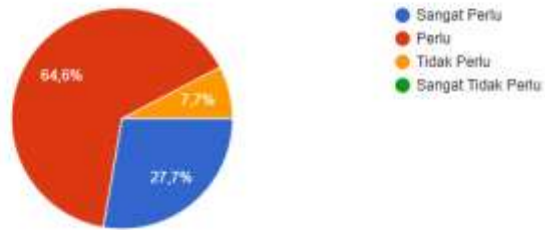
Pictures 3.4.1.7 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

Of the results of 65 respondents 64.6% answered the need for media information about the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten.

Menurutmu media apa yang cocok dijadikan media pembelajaran sejarah bagi remaja saat ini?

65 jawaban

- Film dokumenter
- Komik
- Buku
- Podcast history fun fact, tik-tok yang ada part nya, youtube short yang ada part, pokoknya yang bener-bener menarik, bisa jd viral atau sekedar fun fact. sehi...
- Video Youtube
- Short video
- Kayaknya short movie

12,3%
80%

Pictures 3.4.1.8 Questionnaire

Sources: Google Form

The results of 65 respondents 80% answered that documentary films are suitable learning media for teenagers.

Menurutmu platform apa yang cocok untuk menyebarkan media pembelajaran tersebut?

65 jawaban

- Youtube
- Sosial Media
- Website
- Youtube short, youtube, tiktok, reels instagram
- Tik Tok
- Webtoon
- Youtube; Reels instagram; Tiktok

Sosial Media
25 (38,5%)
50,8%

Pictures 3.4.1.9 Questionnaire

53

The results of 65 respondents 80% answered that documentary films are suitable learning media for teenagers.
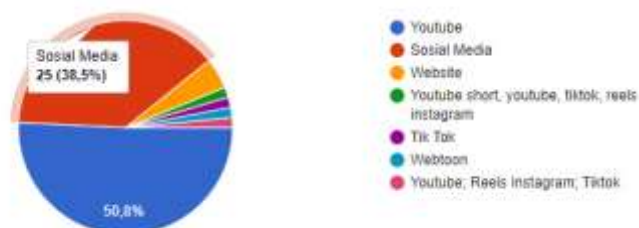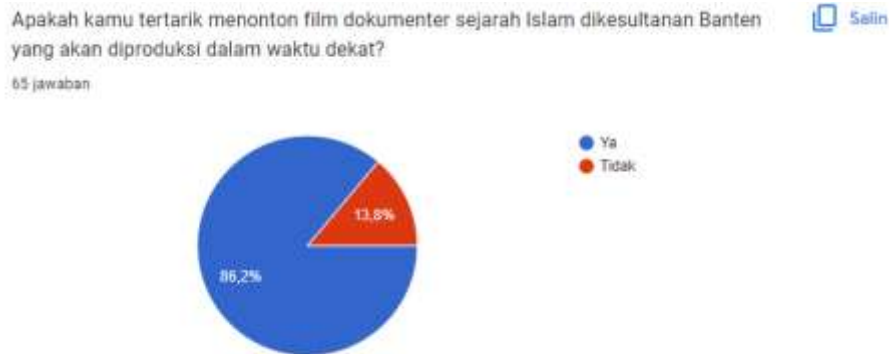

Pictures 3.4.1.10 Questionnaire
Sources: Google Form

The results of 65 respondents 86.2% answered interested in watching a documentary history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten. This survey aims to see if the respondents are interested in watching a documentary that will be written making

3.5 Analysis Results

The development of Islam started from the traders and was then strengthened by the arrival of Syarif Hidayatulah and Maulana Hasanuddin who became a pioneer in the formation of the Sultanate of Banten after the influence of Islam in the region of Banten stronger. Islam is also not only an influence in terms of religious but in the political field with the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten and the economy through trade routes. The cultures pioneered by the Sultanate of Banten are still very thick with Islamic nuances. The long history that formed the Land of Banten today.

Three similar works were analyzed as a reference in the design of documentary films. Elements that are used as references include camera arrangement elements, such as type of shot, camera angle, movement, and lighting. The type of shot of the three references tends to use long shot, full shot, medium shot, and close up to highlight the subject and the surrounding environment. In addition, the lighting is arranged so that the movie is cinematic.

From the results of questionnaires that have been distributed can be concluded that today's teenagers are less interested in knowing history. Therefore, making history Learning media for the younger generation is considered very important, from the questionnaire results, more respondents choose documentary films as history Learning media, and Youtube and social media are suitable platforms to publish them.

CHAPTER 4
DESIGN

4.1 Description of Works

The following is a description of the documentary to be made by the author:

a. Film Category: Information

b. Media: Online Media Youtube

c. Film Format: Documentary

d. Film Type: Interactive Documentary

e. Movie Title: Sejarah Islam Di Kesultanan Banten

f. Duration: 9 Minutes

g. Target Audience: Young Generation (10-24 Years Old) & Adult Generation (25-30 Years Old)

h. Gender: Male and female

This documentary is a nonfiction film that presents information by following per under the facts and reality on the ground. By conducting research and observation through various sources in depth. This documentary uses an interactive documentary style that focuses on interviewing a character who understands, experiences, and sees events that occur on the ground at an event as a reliable source to increase the truth on the topic raised. The picture was taken at the scene in the Great Mosque area of Banten, Surosowan Palace, Kaibon Palace, Museum of Antiquities, and Speelwijk Fortress. The Film aims to provide insight, education, and information as well as remind young and adult generations to know about the history of their nation.

To be able to achieve success in conveying information through this documentary, The author chose to use the interactive documentary style. Interactive style is done by involving the production team with interviewees through interviews. Interviews are conducted in-frame and out-frame. By showing the narrator directly or just by showing a cut of the picture. The author chose the interactive style because the author will interview several sources.

4.2 Discussion of works

The author makes a final project in the form of a documentary entitled " Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten", this film lasts a total of 9 minutes in the MP4 video format. The Film tells about the history of the entry of Islam in Banten, the history of the founding of the Kingdom of Banten, and displays artifacts and cultural relics and buildings that are still inherited to this day. The author is also interested in taking this title because the influence of Islam is so great that it allows the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten which also has something to do with the spread of Islam in the archipelago. This attracted the interest of the author to study further the history of Islam in the Sultanate of Banten. The film was conceptualized to have a resolution of 1920 x 1980 at 25 frames per second. With this format, the author is expected to make it easier to upload movies to various media platforms, such as Youtube.

4.3 Pra-Production Process

In the process of pre-production of The Documentary "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten", the author took the first steps to conduct observation, research, and search for ideas. In conducting research, the author searched the internet for articles to find out the outline of Islamic history in the Sultanate of Banten. After getting this information, the author was moved to visit the place directly to find out accurate information, which of course can strengthen this film. The author finally proceeds to the observation stage and is also supported by reading journals, and books and watching videos on Youtube about the topic under discussion. In April 2022 the author tried to come to the location of the Great Mosque of Banten in the old Banten area of Serang city. It took all day for the author to find a resource person, then found caretaker who is very familiar with the ins and outs of the Great Mosque of Banten, namely Mr. Tubagus Ismail Suci commonly called Abah Uci. He explained a lot about the history of the Great Mosque of Banten and the history of the Sultanate of Banten. He said, the spread of Islam in Banten can not be separated from the influence of the Sultanate of Demak who tried to expand its territory, but over time there was a split between the local government in Banten with the Sultanate of Banten. Then after that Sultan Maulana Hasanudin also succeeded in establishing an Islamic kingdom that is the Sultanate of Banten, the author also received a lot of additional information from Mr. Mulangkara a caretaker of the kaibon Palace about the history of the establishment of the kingdom. At the end of May 2022, the author visited the location again, first the author visited the Great Mosque of Banten to determine which places the author would take pictures of, and to check the environmental conditions around the day of the pilgrimage

was very explode or not. And meet again with Abah Uci to ask permission and Time agreement to be interviewed again when the author is doing film production, as well as the author asks permission if later at the time of production, the author did the recording and brought some people and some tools needed. After finishing the author visited the Museum of Antiquities to ask permission to observe the Palace Surosowan, and artifacts in the museum to make a picture of the spot that will be the author took pictures of it. After finishing the writer went to Speelwijk Castle to check the location as well to make a picture of which spot the writer will take pictures when the production later. After that, the author made observations to the Kaibon Palace to observe and make a picture of which spot the author will take later, and also asked for permission to do the production, as well as a time agreement with Mr. Mulangkara to be interviewed again when the production takes place. In June 2022, the author conducted the last observation and interview with the resource person.

After making observations, the author concludes that he will take the documentary "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" with a focus on the history of the entry of Islam in Banten, the history of the Sultanate of Banten, as well as artifacts and cultural heritage passed down from generation to generation until today. After field observations and interviews, the authors sought ideas on how to present this documentary. The writer finally chose the documentary film with an interactive style by doing the interview with the speaker but in the process, the writer was outside the camera so that the audience focused on the answer given by the speaker.

4.3.1 Planning and technical concepts of production

A. Discovery of ideas

Departing from the author's interest in history and when visiting the Great Mosque of Banten for research courses 7th-semester seminar, the author intends to examine the place about its history which will be made in the form of a documentary film as the author's work. final project. When at first the author was surprised that the mosque visited by many people is nothing but to make a pilgrimage because in addition to the mosque there are tombs of the Sultans of Banten. And around the mosque complex there are also ruins that are none other than the ruins of the Palace Surosowan, also in front of the palace complex, there is a museum that contains ancient artifacts. With curiosity, the author finally searched for information via the internet which resulted in the finding that all of it is a relic of the Sultanate of Banten. The

question arises of what distinguishes the Sultanate from the ordinary Kingdom, which is none other than the establishment of an Islamic government. Curiosity arose to find out how Islam could enter the Land of Banten with such great influence and finally managed to establish the Sultanate. With this interest, the author wants to raise it in a documentary to discuss the curiosity the author about the history of the entry of Islam into Banten and the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten.

B. Research Process

Through the research process, the author will find a lot of information about the history of how Islam entered Banten, the history of the founding of the Sultanate of Banten, and its cultural heritage. The author also searched journals and previous works to obtain more information about the accuracy of the results of this study. The rest of the authors went to the old Banten region, to see firsthand the truth that happened in the field. And the author also asked directly the board and vice managers of the Great Mosque of Banten, namely HJ. Tubagus and the second speaker who also knows the ins and outs of the Sultanate of Banten, Mr. Mulangkara.

C. Synopsis

This documentary will tell how the process of entry of Islam into the Land of Banten and the process of its spread, then how the history of the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten, what events occurred during that time, who are the important figures in the Sultanate of Banten, when the collapse of the Sultanate of Banten and what causes. Also this film will discuss the heritage buildings of the Sultanate of Banten, that are preserved to this day. The answer of all that will be revealed after The Documentary " Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" is made.

D.Approach

In the design of this documentary, The author uses a narrative approach through three chapters, namely the first chapter will explain the history of the entry of Islam and the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten, and the second chapter will discuss the Kings, the influence of the Sultanate of Banten in the field of Economics and politics, and the third chapter will discuss the legacy of the building and the history of the collapse of the Sultanate of Banten.

E.Styling

In performative enrichment in this documentary film, The author composes the story from the interview into a plot that can attract the audience. In this film, The author will add narration to the points being discussed. This styling is used so that the story can be packaged well by following per under the message you want to convey to the audience.

F.Speaking style

The style used in this documentary is thematic. Thematic style of speech is used which is displayed following the information presented by the interviewee during the interview. So there is some video footage that has a time difference in shooting. It is expected that the audience can receive information from the narrative and visuals presented without miscommunication.

G.Visual Concept

The visual concept used in this documentary will focus on the resource person who explains the information needed, the use of talent who went around the heritage sites of the Sultanate of banten to give a dramatic impression to the audience as if to visit the relics and some objects. Relics of the Sultanate of Banten. The movement of the camera following the subject is used to bring the story to life. The visuals shown are given Analogous color schemes that tend to adjust the State color by taking the main color and adjacent supporting colors. Colors are often utilized for landscapes and exteriors to create a harmonious and soothing experience.

Pictures 4.3.1.1 Color Palette

Source: dafideff.com

Pictures 4.3.1.2 Examples Of Analogous Color Palates

Source: dafideff.com

H. Sound System

Sound recording for dialogue and narration was used in this documentary, using a Shotgun mic & Clip-On. The aim is that the sound source leads directly to the mic without being detected by outside sounds. The recording process is carried out simultaneously with the production process. After that, the sound processing process is carried out during the post-production process.

I. Music

The use of music in this documentary aims to enliven the atmosphere and strengthen the mood of the film. The music used is instrumental arabic. The use of Arabic instrumental to create Islamic nuances by following per under the topic being discussed, namely the history of Islam and so as not to disturb the audience in the dialogue and narrative of the film.

J. Treatment / Rundown

Scene	Shot	Scene Summary	Set	Type Of Shot	Angle	Movement
1	1	Featuring The Great Mosque Of Banten	Ext	Full Shot	Eye Level	Still
	2	The Kaibon Palace	Ext	Full Shot	Low Angle	Still

	3	Featuring talent entering the courtyard area of the Great Mosque of Banten	Ext	Medium Close up	Eye Level	Follow
	4	Talent walking towards the tower	Ext	Full Shot	Low Angle	Arc
	5	Title				
2	1	Featuring Serang city	Ext	Full Shot	Eye Level	Still
	2	Featuring Spot Serang City	Ext	Full Shot	Low Angle	Still
	3	Featuring Karangantu Port	Ext	Full Shot	Eye Level	Panning
	4	Featuring Paninggelan Abang	Ext	Full Shot	Eye Level	Still
	5	Featuring Pecinan Tinggi	Ext	Full Shot	Low Angle	Still
	6	Featuring Vihara	Ext	Full Shot	Low Angle	Still
3	1	featuring the exterior of the Keraton	Ext	Full Shot	Eye Level	Panning

		surosowan fortress				
	2	Talent down the stairs at Keraton Surosowan	Ext	Fullshot	Low Angle	Still
	3	Talent enters the hallway gate of the palace Surosowan	Int	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Follow
	4	Showing the area of keraton Surosowan from a distance	Ext	Longshot	Eye Level	Panning
	5	Interview with abah Uci	Int	Medium Close Up	Eye Level	Still
	6	The banker ' s Alley	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
	7	Featuring the ruins of the surosowan Palace building	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Panning
	8	Talent walking up the stairs	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
	9	Talent sit and observe the area around	Ext	Medium Close Up	Eye Level	Still

		Keraton Surosowan				
	10	Featuring the ruins of the outer surosowan Palace	Ext	Fullshot	High Angle	Still
	11	Featuring talent strolling around the Palace Surosowan	Ext	Longshot	Eye Level	Still
	12	Featuring the writing of Keraton Surosowan	Ext	Longshot	Eye Level	Panning
4	1	Displays the nameplate of the Museum of Antiquities	Ext	Medium close Up	Eyel Evel	Still
	2	Featuring exterior Museum of Antiquities	Ext	Longshot	Eye Level	Panning
	3	Display artifact information board	Ext	Medium Shot	High Angle	Still
	4	Displaying Artifacts Outer part	Ext	Medium Shot	High Angle	Still

	5	Displaying inner artifacts	Int	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Panning
5	1	Featuring Talent entering the gates of Speelwijk Castle	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
	2	Showing talent up the ladder	Ext	Fullshot	Low Angle	Still
	3	Showing talent towards the end of the cliff to see around	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
	4	Showing talent looking around speelwijk Castle	Ext	Close Up	Low Angle	Still
	5	Showing the surroundings of speelwijk fortress	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Panning
6	1	Featuring talent entering the gate of Kaibon Palace	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still

	2	Kaibon palace ruins	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Panning
	3	Showing talent around the kaibon palace	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
7	1	Showing Pilgrim activities in Banten Grand Mosque square	Ext	Fullshot	Eye Level	Panning
	2	Displays the activities of the pilgrims in the Tomb	Int	Fullshot	Eye Level	Still
	3	Showing talent entering the mosque area	Int	Fullshot	High Angle	Still
	4	Ablution Talent	Ext	Medium Shot	High Angle	Still
	5	Talent enters the mosque door	Int	Medium Shot	Eye Level	Follow
	6	Talent Prayer	Int	Fullshot	Low Angle	Still
	7	Talent to read the Quran	Int	Medium Close Up	Eye Level	Still

Tabel 4.3.1.1

Source: processed authors, 2022

K. Production Expenditures

No.	Description	Total	Duration	Price	Status	Total Of Price
A.Price of Equeiment						
1	Camera Canon 1300D	1	-	Rp.3.699.000	Personal	Rp.3.699.000
2	Lensa Canon Efs 18-55mm / F3.5 – 5.6	2	-	Rp.1.346.000	Personal	Rp.2.692.000
3	Canon Kiss X7	1	-	Rp.5.299.000	Borrow	Rp.5.299.000
4	Tripod Excell Mini Platinum	1	-	Rp.350.000	Personal	Rp.350.000
5	Stabillizer Taffware W01	1		Rp.151.800	Personal	Rp.151.000
6	Godox LED P120C	1		Rp.531.900	Personal	Rp.531.900
7	SAF Clapperboard	1		Rp.12.450	Personal	Rp.12.450
8	Batterai Canon 1300D (Cadangan)	1		Rp.85.500	Personal	Rp.85.500
9	Reflector	1		Rp.58.500	Personal	Rp.58.500
10	Mic Clip On	2		Rp.16.900	Personal	Rp.16.900
11	Lensa Fix 500mm F1.8	1		Rp.1.560.000	Borrow	Rp.1.560.000
12	Shotgun Mic Boya	1		Rp.245.000	Borrow	Rp.245.000

13	ULANZI 96 LED Video Light 96LED	1		Rp.115.000	Borrow	Rp.115.000
14	Tripod Takara Exo 193A	1		Rp.195.000	Borrow	Rp.195.000
15	Batterai Canon Kiss X7	1		Rp.125.000	Borrow	Rp.125.000
16	Mic Condensor	1		Rp.350.000	Personal	Rp.350.000
B. Operating Costs						
1	PP Tangerang-Serang	-	3 Days	Rp.450.000	-	Rp.450.000
	Mobil		3 Days	Rp.800.000		Rp.800.000
2	Consumsion	5 People	3 Days	Rp.330.000	-	Rp.330.000
4	Unforeseen expenses	-	3 Day	Rp.50.000		Rp.50.000
5	Parking	-	3 Days	Rp.45.000		Rp.45.000
Total			Rp.13.299.350			

Tabel 4.3.1.2

Source: processed authors, 2022

L. Production Team

No	Name	Role
1	Mohammad Alma Hirfat	Director, Cameraman 2, Interviewer, Offline Editing
2	Reynaldi Bagus	Cameraman 1, Online Editing
3	Yudistira Dwi Putra	Gaffer
4	Muhammad Rafi Farhansyah	Talent, Soundman

5	Muhammad Misbah Kurniawan	Clapper

Tabel 4.3.1.3

Source: processed authors, 2022
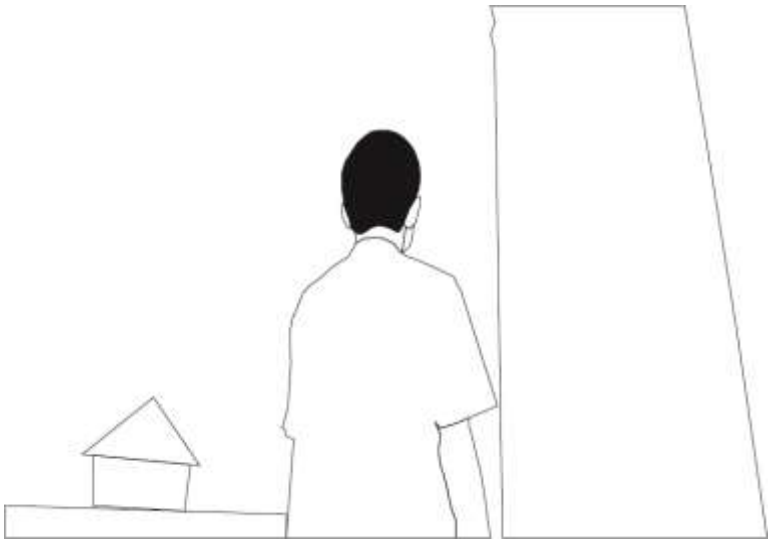
M. Production Schedule
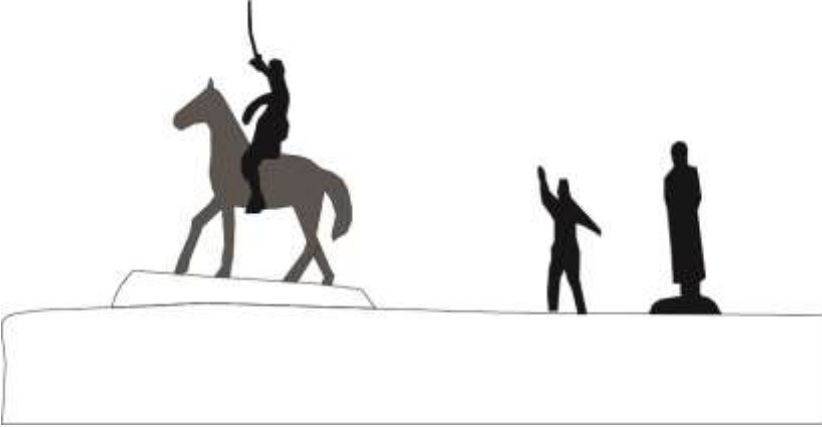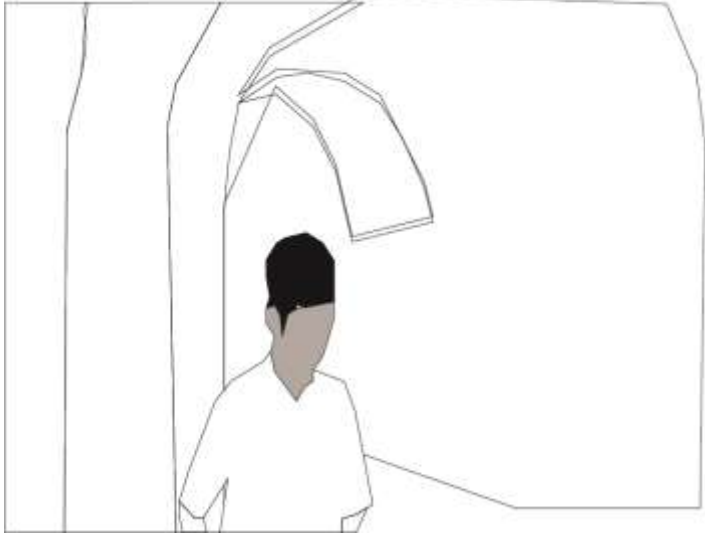
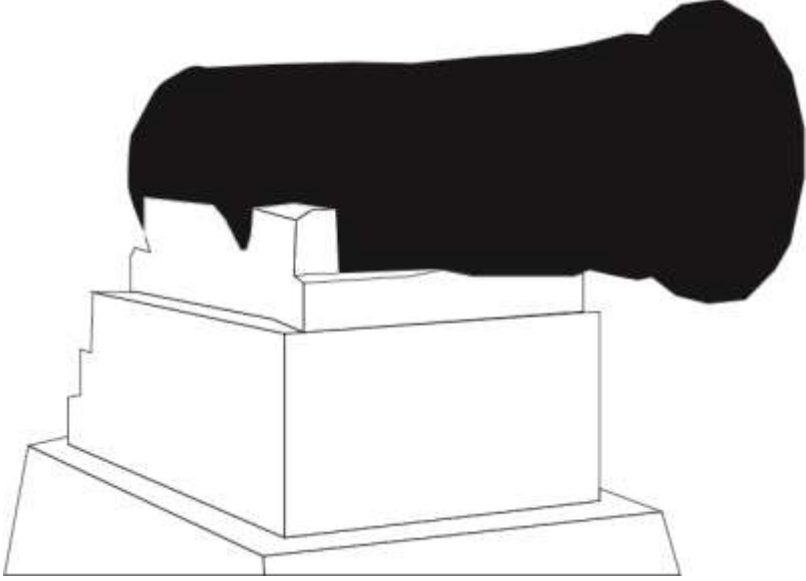| No	Date	Information
1	10-12 June 2022	Shooting
2	13 – 20 June 2022	Editing
3	21-24 June 2022	Report Writing
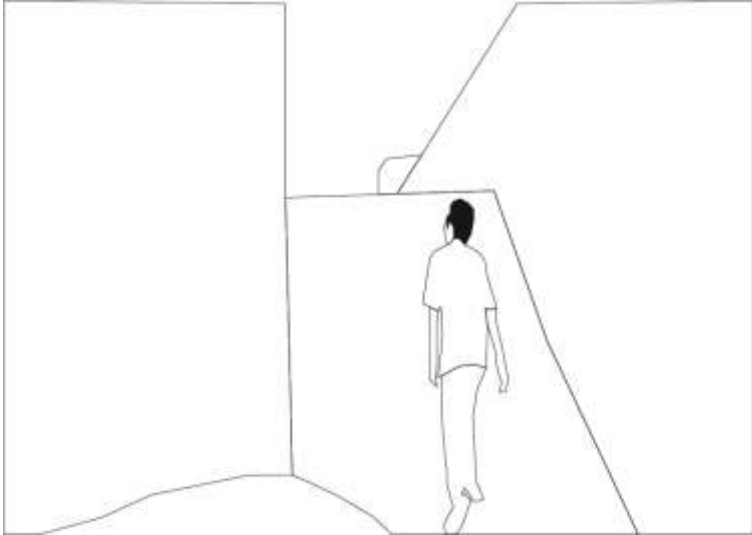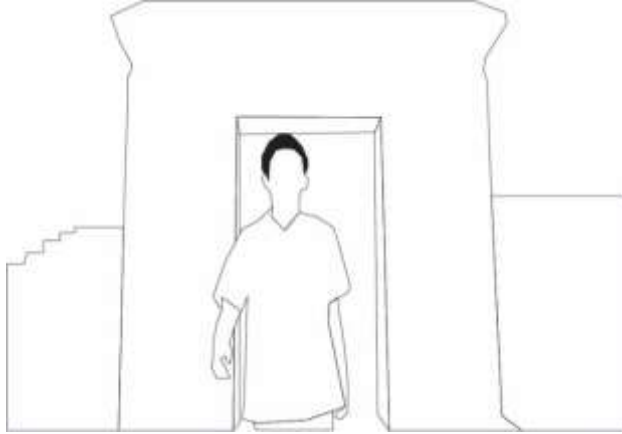
Tabel 4.3.1.4

Source: processed authors, 2022

N. Storyboard

Scene	Shot	Keterangan
1		Cut of the storyboard concept that will be used in scene 1 for the opening of the film, showing the talent walking towards the tower
2		Storyboard concept pieces used in scene 2

		showing spots in Serang City when explaining the profile of Serang City
3		Storyboard concept pieces used in scene 3 showing spots in the Surosowan Palace and Talent walking around the Surosowan Palace area
4		Storyboard concept pieces used in scene 3 featuring artifacts at the Banten Museum of Antiquities

5		Cut of the storyboard concept used in scene 5 which shows the talent entering the Speelwijk Fortress area and showing the surrounding area.
6		Concept piece storyboard concept piece used in scene 6 featuring talent visiting the Kaibon Palace and

		showing the rest of the building debris
7		Concept piece the storyboard concept piece used in scene 6 which displays the activities of pilgrims at the Great Mosque of Banten and talent worship activities and pilgrims at the Great Mosque of Banten

Tabel 4.3.1.5

Source: processed authors, 2022

O. Font

The Font used in this design is futura font with 2 styles, namely "FUTURA XBLK BT EXTRA BLACK & FUTURA BDCN BT", both of which are San Serif font types.

FUTURA XBLK BT EXTRA BLACK
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890,.[]\?@#$%^&*(){}[]

FUTURA BDCN BT
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890,.[]/?@#$%^&*(){}[]

Pictures 4.3.1.3 Font

Source: processed authors, 2022

4.4 Production Concept

A. Cinematography

In the documentary film "Sejarah Islam di kesultanan Banten" the author uses a Canon 1300D camera as the main camera and a Canon Kiss 7x camera as the second camera. The consideration of choosing the camera is because the author is familiar with shooting with the 2 types of cameras above and also the quality of the resulting image is considered still good enough to be used for filmmaking.

The lens used by the author is an 18-55 mm Kit Lens with this lens is considered to be the standard lens for shooting, the author can take pictures in sizes 18 to 55 but can still get a wide light because the diaphragm is large with F.3.5. The author will also use a kit lens with a size of 50mm with F/1.8 for interview needs. In the shooting, the author will use the Medium Close-up technique to give a dramatic impression and detail of the source character. The author will use a reflector when taking pictures outside and use

Godox LED P120C and Ulanzi 96 LED video light 96 LED lamps used in the interior area as well as the use of tripods and stabilizers to reduce shock.

B. Interview Concept

. In the production process, the author will use two cameras in carrying out the shooting during the interview session. One camera is used for medium close-up with a position of 45 degrees and the other is positioned parallel to the source to give a sense of continuity. In the interview process, the author will question the questions that have been written before, the author will conduct an interview in a calm and relaxed condition not standard. But if any of the topics asked are evolving, then the author will add to the question of the statements that have been developed. This will give the interview a natural feel and not a far-fetched one. The use of clip-on attached to the speaker's clothes and the use of Mic Boya Shotguns and Mic condensers positioned around the speakers to record the speakers' voices.

4.5 Pre-Production Concept

After the filming process, the author will proceed to the editing stage to combine all the scenes into one unified story. The author will also add visual effects to improve the poor video quality. Therefore, the author will divide the editing stage into 2 parts, namely:

A. Editing Offline

At this stage, the author will do video editing combining several scenes into a single continuous story. In the process, the author uses the Adobe Premiere Pro application.

B. Editing Online

In this stage, the author will make video improvements at this stage, the author will include back sound, ambiance, and voice recordings from the interview to build an atmosphere in the story. The author will adjust the sound quality so as not to disturb the hearing so that the audience feels comfortable. In addition, the author will use text, as well as use a cinematic bar and then do a color correction to improve color and brightness and use a wrap stabilizer if there is a scene that is not stable during the shooting.

4.6 Design results

After the process of starting pre-production, production, and pre-production is completed, the design results obtained in the form of a documentary film.

4.6.1 Poster

Pictures 4.6.1 Poster

Source: Processed Writers, 2022

The result of the design of a documentary film entitled "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" was chosen as the title of the documentary because it represents the content of the story in this film. The final duration of this micro documentary is 9 minutes. The portrait taken is the most recognizable object for the Banten region, the tower which is used as a symbol of Banten province is currently felt to be easily recognizable for the audience. In this poster contains the title of the film and members of the production

4.6.2 Film editing results

The documentary film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" has a duration of 9 minutes with a resolution of 1920 x 1080 and 25 frames per second the recording process is carried out for 3 days.

Pictures 4.6.2.1

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 1 shows the gate of the Great Mosque of Banten in the first half, which is the opening taken in a longshot. The purpose of its use is so that the archway can be seen.

Pictures 4.6.2.2

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 2 shows the ruins of the Surosowan Palace which was taken in an Extreme longshot. The purpose of its use is so that the entire area of the Surosowan Palace can be seen clearly and show the splendor and breadth of the Surosowan Palace.

Pictures 4.6.2.3

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 3 shows the Meriam Ki Amuk taken in Full shot. The purpose of its use is to show the details of the cannon as a whole so that it can be seen by the audience.

Pictures 4.6.2.4

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 4 shows the talent who is looking around The Speelwijk Fortress from the top of the fortress taken by Full shot. The purpose of its use is to show the breadth and splendor of Speelwijk Fortress to the audience.

Pictures 4.6.2.5

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 5 shows the talent who participated in the pilgrimage to the cemetery complex. The purpose of its use is to show the conditions and activities of pilgrims in the cemetery complex to the audience.

Pictures 4.6.2.6

Source: processed authors, 2022

This cut of scene 6 shows the talents who go around the Kaibon Palace complex which is taken in Full shot with a high angle to show the grandeur and breadth of the building that can be seen from the large gate to the audience.

Pictures 4.6.2.7

Source: processed authors, 2022

This piece of scene 7 shows the talent who reads the Quran which was taken in a Medium Shot. This is intended to give a message to the audience that the long journey of Islamic history in Banten that made Banten become one of the regions in the archipelago that has a large Muslim population is thanks to god almighty, therefore we must always remember him.

4.7 Media

Because this documentary is in the form of audio-visual, the author chose Youtube as a platform to disseminate the film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten". The author chose Youtube because of its easy and affordable access so that all people can enjoy this documentary. Instagram, Facebook and Other will also promote the film trailer to attract the public to watch the documentary. In addition, if possible, the author would like to coordinate with the Museum of Antiquities Banten and The Banten Cultural Heritage Preservation Agency to display this documentary as a medium of learning history for museum visitors.

CHAPTER 5
SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The documentary film " Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten " tells the history of the entry of Islam into the Land of Banten, how the history of the establishment of the Sultanate of Banten, the current condition before the formation of the Sultanate of Banten, the role and influence of the Sultanate of Banten, the Kings who led the Sultanate of Banten, the legacy of the Sultanate of Banten and the history of the collapse of the Sultanate of Banten. The author sees the Sultanate of Banten has a long history and an important role in the spread of Islam and the formation of Banten today. Therefore, history must be taught to the youth so that it can be used as learning for the future so that future generations still know this history and preserve its relics. Through this documentary, it is hoped that youth can learn the history of the Sultanate of Banten, where the sources obtained come from a long process starting from the study of literature, field observations to interviews with reliable sources so that the accuracy of the information can be ensured. Through Youtube and social media, the author hopes that the message conveyed by this film can be conveyed to the target audience and the wider community. This Film The author made based on the facts that exist in the field are illustrated through pieces of scenes that are packaged into one in the form of a documentary. This film invites the audience to maintain and preserve historical relics that exist and take lessons from existing history to move forward.

5.2 Suggestion

A. Academic Advice

With the documentary film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten", the author hopes that it can be used as a reference for future researchers in producing documentaries that have similar themes and not. All information contained in this documentary can be accounted for its truth.

B. Practical Advice

The production of the documentary film "Sejarah Islam di Kesultanan Banten" is expected to be a reference and additional information for the wider community and the government in learning the history of the Banten Sultanate and maintaining its relics. One of them is by keeping the relics of the Banten Sultanate from being destroyed by age or damaged by irresponsible parties.

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ATTACHMENTS

INTERVIEWERS

A. Speekers 1

Full Name: Hj.Tubagus Ismail Suci

Job: Wakil Ketua Kenadziratan Masjid Agung Banten

Address: Banten Lama, Kec.Kesemen, Kota Serang, Banten

Interviewers: Mohammad Alma Hirfat

1).Bagaimana sejarah masuknya Islam di tanah Banten

2).Siapa yang melakukan proses Islamisasi di tanah Banten

3).Bagaimana sejarah kesultanan Banten, kapan kesultanan Banten didirikan dan oleh siapa.

4).Apakah ada kerajaan lain di Banten sebelum Kesultanan Banten berdiri, kapan berdirinya, dan kapan runtuhnya.

5).Apakah benar bahwa kesultanan Banten dulunya merupakan bagian dari kesultanan Demak

6).Siapa itu Sultan Hasanudin, dari tahun berapa beliau berkuasa sampai tahun berapa.

7).Siapa yang mewariskan tahta Sultan Hasanudin

8).Siapa saja raja-raja terkenal yang memerintah kesultanan Banten.

9).Bagaimana pengaruh kesultanan Banten dalam bidang ekonomi dan politik.

10).wilayah kesultanan Banten itu meliputi daerah mana saja?

11).Apa saja bangunan cagar budaya peninggalan kesultanan Banten

12).Kapan berdirinya masjid agung banten.

13).Apakah ada fungsi lain masjid agung banten, selain menjadi tempat ibadah.

14).Terdapat menara disekitar masjid agung banten, bagaimana sejarah berdirinya dan apa fungsi dari menara tersebut.

15).Dikompleks masjid Agung Banten, terdapat makam-makam sebenarnya siapa yang dimakamkan disini.

16).Apakah ada masjid lain peninggalan kesultanan Banten selain masjid agung banten, bagaimana sejarahnya.

17).Saya melihat ada yang unik dalam arsitektur seperti unsur-unsur tiongkok, apakah ada makna-makna tersendiri dalam arsitektur masjid agung banten.

18).Apakah masjid agung pernah mengalami renovasi

19).Siapa arsitek yang merancang Masjid Agung Banten

B. Speeker 2:
    Full Name: Mulangkara
    Job: Pengurus Keraton Kaibon dan Ahli Sejarah Badan Pelestarian Cagar Budaya Banten
    Address: Banten Lama, Kec.Kesemen, Kota Serang, Banten
    Interviewers: Mohammad Alma Hirfat

1).Bagaimana sejarah masuknya Islam di tanah Banten

2).Siapa yang melakukan proses Islamisasi di tanah Banten

3).Bagaimana sejarah kesultanan Banten, kapan kesultanan Banten didirikan dan oleh siapa.

4).Apakah ada kerajaan lain di Banten sebelum Kesultanan Banten berdiri, kapan berdirinya, dan kapan runtuhnya.

5).Apakah benar bahwa kesultanan Banten dulunya merupakan bagian dari kesultanan Demak

6).Siapa itu Sultan Hasanudin, dari tahun berapa beliau berkuasa sampai tahun berapa.

7).Siapa yang mewariskan tahta Sultan Hasanudin

8).Siapa saja raja-raja terkenal yang memerintah kesultanan Banten.

9).Bagaimana pengaruh kesultanan Banten dalam bidang ekonomi dan politik.

10).wilayah kesultanan Banten itu meliputi daerah mana saja?

11).Apa saja bangunan cagar budaya peninggalan kesultanan Banten

12).Sejarah berdirinya keraton kaibon dan pada zamannya apa fungsi keraton

13).Materi struktur bangunan keraton kaibon terdiri dari apa saja

14).Berapa luas, lebar, dan tinggi bangunan Keraton kaibon

15).Adakah arsitektur yang merancang keraton kaibon

16).Apakah keraton kaibon mempunyai makna-makna tersendiri dalam susunan bangunannya

17).Apakah keraton kaibon pernah menjadi pusat pemerintahan kesultanan banten

18).Apa yang menyebabkan keraton kaibon hanya tertinggal reruntuhan saja.

19).Adakah pemugaran dan renovasi dalam sejarah berdirinya keraton kaibon

20).Sejarah berdirinya benteng speelwijk dan fungsinya apa

21).Siapakah arsitektur yang merancang bentel speelwijk

22).Apakah benar ada kisah belanda tidak bisa menembus benteng speelwijk

23).Apakah ada pemugaran dan renovasi dalam sejarah berdirinya benteng speelwijk

24).Peninggalan budaya apa saja yang diwariskan oleh kesultanan Banten

25).Kapan terjadinya masa kemunduran kesultanan Banten dan apa penyebabnya

26).Pesan dan kesan untuk generasi muda dan generasi yang akan dating

ATTACHMENTS 2

DOKUMENTATION

Documentation 1

Documentation 2

Documentation 3

Documentation 4