

Chronology

20 May	1908	The establishment of the first modern organization, the Boedi Oetomo — the date has been taken as the Day of National Awakening.
28 October	1928	The Youth Oath (<i>Sumpah Pemuda</i>) — “One nation, one Homeland, Indonesia recognize one national language — <i>Bahasa Indonesia</i> ”.
9 March	1942	The capitulation of the Netherlands Indies to the advancing Japanese military might.
October	1943	The formation of the PETA (“Defenders of the Homeland”).
1 March	1945	The formation of the BPUPKI.
1 June	1945	Sukarno’s Pancasila speech.
15 August	1945	The Emperor of Japan announced the surrender of Japan to the Allied Forces.
17 August	1945	Sukarno and Hatta “on behalf of the Indonesian nation” proclaimed the independence of Indonesia.
18 August	1945	Sukarno and Hatta were elected as the President and Vice-President of the new state. With two important revisions, the constitution (later known as the ‘45 Constitution), that had been drafted by the BPUPKI, was accepted.
31 August	1945	The first Presidential cabinet formed.

5 October	1945	The birthday of the national armed forces (it was first called TKR, later changed its name to TRI, finally TNI — Tentara Nasional Indonesia).
10 October	1945	The issuance of the Maklumat X — The provisional parliament (KNI-P) in function.
14 November	1945	Parliamentary cabinet under Prime Minister Sutan Sjahrir.
7 October	1945	The first day of the so-called “Three Regions Affairs” in the North coast of Central Java.
3 March	1947	“The night of blood”. The “social revolution” in East Sumatra began.
25 March	1947	The signing of the Linggajati Agreement.
21 July	1947	The First Dutch Aggression.
17 and 19 January	1948	The Renville Agreement signed.
18 September	1948	The first day of the “Madiun Affairs” — the Left Wing challenged the central government.
19 December	1948	The Second Dutch Aggression. The Dutch occupied Yogyakarta and Bukittinggi and other Republican towns. They arrested Sukarno, Hatta, and a number of other Republican leaders.
22 December	1948	The formation of the PDRI (Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) under the Chairmanship of Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, the Minister of Prosperity in the Hatta Cabinet, in Halaban, a small town in West Sumatra.
1 March	1949	“Six Hours in Yogyakarta” under the command of Colonel Soeharto.

7 May	1949	Roem-van Royen Statements — to cease hostility and and the Dutch agreed to “return Yogyakarta” (into the fold of the Republic).
19–22 July	1949	The first Inter-Indonesia Conference in Yogyakarta.
31 July– 2 August	1949	The Second Inter-Indonesia Conference in Yogyakarta.
7 August	1949	The Darul Islam movement proclaimed the establishment of the Negara Islam Indonesia (Islamic State of Indonesia), under the leadership of Kartosuwirjo, with its capital “somewhere” in province of West Java.
23 August– 31 October	1949	Round Table Conference (Republic of Indonesia, BFO, and the Dutch) in The Hague.
15 December	1949	The KNI-P endorsed the agreement reached at the RTC.
16 December	1949	Sukarno was elected as the President of the newly formed Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS — Republik Indonesia Serikat).
27 December	1949	Queen Juliana of the Netherlands officially “transferred” the sovereignty of Indonesia to the chairman of the Indonesian delegation, Vice-President/Prime Minister Mohammad Hatta, in The Hague.
28 December	1949	Sukarno’s triumphant return to Jakarta, the capital of RIS.
29 December	1949	Hatta’s cabinet formed.
18 February	1950	<i>Surat Kepercayaan Gelanggang</i> — a cultural manifesto.

14 April	1950	The proclamation of the Republik Maluku Selatan (Republic of South Maluku).
16 August	1950	The dissolution of the RIS and the re-establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI — <i>Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia</i>).
17 August	1951	Kahar Muzakkar took arms against the NKRI (7 August 1953 he announced that his movement was part of the NII — under Kartosuwirjo).
21 September	1953	Tgk Daud Buereueh (the former Republican Governor of Aceh) rebelled against the central government.
18 April	1955	The Asia-African Conference officially opened in Bandung (West Java).
29 September	1955	The first General Election (to elect the members of parliament) and in December to elect the members of the Constituent Assembly.
21 February	1957	President Sukarno announced his <i>konsepsi</i> .
2 March	1957	Masyumi, NU, Catholic, and PSI rejected the <i>konsepsi</i> . "Only the Constituent Assembly has the right to change existing structure of the state."
15 February	1958	The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Indonesia (PRRI — <i>Pemerintah Revolusioner Republik Indonesia</i>) proclaimed its existence in Padang. The civil war began.
19 February	1959	The President proposed to the Constituent Assembly to take the 1945 Constitution as the new constitution to replace the existing 1950 Provisional Constitution.

30 May	1959	The Constituent Assembly voted on the proposal. After three voting it failed to get two thirds of the votes.
5 July	1959	The issuance of the Presidential Decree — Indonesia “returned to the 1945 Constitution”. The Guided Democracy was born.
8 July	1958	The Presidential Cabinet was formed. Djuanda, the former Prime Minister, was appointed as the First Minister.
23 July	1958	The Constituent Assembly was dissolved.
5 March	1960	The President dissolved the elected parliament.
25 June	1960	The Mutual-Help House of People’s Representatives — <i>Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat-Gotong Royong</i> (DPR-GR) was officially opened.
10 November– 7 December	1960	The first session of the Provisional People’s Consultative Assembly — <i>Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat-Sementara</i> (MPRS).
15 April	1961	The Presidential Decree — the state could only allow the existence of eight political parties.
8 May	1962	Tgk Daud Buereueh of Aceh “returned to the fold” of the Republic of Indonesia.
1 December	1961	Papuan nationalists hoisted the Bintang Kejora (Morning Star) flag and sang “Hai Tanahku Papua”. The day has been glorified as the “Independence Day of Papua”.
19 December	1961	President Sukarno declared the “Three People’s Commands” (<i>Trikora — Tiga Komando Rakyat</i>) — on West Irian Conflict.

15 August	1962	The New York Agreement.
1 October	1962	West New Guinea under the U.N.'s Administration.
1 May	1963	The U.N. entrusted the administration of West New Guinea to Indonesia.
4 April	1963	The politics of <i>konfrontasi</i> against the formation of Malaysia was announced.
17 August	1963	<i>Manifest Kebudayaan</i> (Cultural Manifesto). It was banned on 8 May 1964.
September	1964	<i>Barisan Pendukung Sukarnoisme</i> (Front of the Supporters of Sukarnoism) was established (it was banned in December).
30 September– 1 October	1965	"The night of terror". The 30 September Movement announced the establishment of the so-called Revolutionary Council.
24 February	1966	Major student demonstration frustrated the first meeting of the newly formed cabinet (better known as the "Cabinet of 100 Ministers").
11 March	1966	<i>Surat Perintah Sebelas Maret</i> (11 March Letter of Command) from Sukarno to Soeharto.
June 20– July 5	1966	Sessions of the MPR — Sukarno's title as "the President for Life" stripped.
9 October	1966	The DPR-GR passed a resolution to impeach Sukarno.
22 February	1967	Sukarno transferred power to Soeharto.
12 March	1967	The MPRS appointed Soeharto as the Acting President.

11 March	1968	The MPRS elected Soeharto as the President. He was to serve until the elected MPR elect the new President.
19 November	1969	The UN General Assembly endorsed the outcome of the Act of Free Choice in West Irian. The territory officially became part of the NKRI.
5 July	1971	The first General Election in the New Order period.
5 January	1973	The formation of Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP — United Development Party).
10 January	1973	The formation of the Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (PDI — Indonesian Democratic Party).
24 November	1975	The FRETILIN declared the independence of the former Portuguese Timor (East Timor).
7 December	1975	Indonesian army invaded East Timor.
17 July	1976	East Timor officially became the 27th province of Indonesia.
29 November	1976	Hasan Tiro announced the formation of Aceh-Sumatra Liberation Front (ASNLF) better known as GAM (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka — Aceh Independence Movement).
4 December	1976	The Proclamation of the independence of Aceh-Sumatra.
30 May	1984	Draft bill to make Pancasila as the “sole foundation” sent to the MPR.
12 September	1984	The Tanjung Priok Affairs.
7 February	1989	The Lampung Affairs.

9 December	1990	The establishment of ICMI (Association of Muslim Intellectuals in Indonesia).
	1995	The year of celebration — Indonesia celebrated the Fiftieth Anniversary of Independence.
27 July	1996	The headquarters of the PDI stormed by “unknown” elements.
June	1997	Massive <i>krismon</i> (Monetary crisis) began to hit Indonesia.
12 May	1998	The “Trisakti (University) tragedy”. Military snipers killed four demonstrating four students on the way back to the campus.
14–15 May	1998	The ugliest and cruelest mass riots hit Jakarta.
21 May	1998	President Soeharto resigned and the Vice-President, B.J. Habibie took over.
1 April	1999	78.5 per cent of the East Timorese voters opted for independence.
1 June	1999	The first general election after the end of the New Order. Megawati’s PDI-P was the biggest winner.
14 October	1999	The MPR rejected President Habibie’s accountability speech.
16 October	1999	The MPR elected Abdurrahman Wahid of the PKB, <i>Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa</i> (with the support of the so-called Central Axis) as the new President. Two days later the body elected Megawati Sukarnoputri as the Vice-President.
22 July	2002	The MPR impeached the President. Vice-President Megawati took over and Hamzah Haz of the PPP was later elected as the Vice-President.

5 April	2004	General Election — the Golkar Party replaced the PDI-P as the biggest party.
5 July	2004	The first direct Presidential election. No absolute winner.
20 September	2004	The second round of Presidential election.
20 October	2004	Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and M. Jusuf Kalla were sworn in as the President and Vice-President respectively.
24 December	2004	The big tsunami hit Aceh and the island of Nias (North Sumatra). Over 200 thousand people lost their lives.
15 August	2005	The GAM and the Republic of Indonesia signed the Memorandum of Understanding. Aceh won a special status within the fold of the Republic.

