

**DARI GAPURA KE MIMBAR: TRANSFORMASI ARISTEKTUR ISLAM,
RITUAL AGAMA, DAN IDENTITAS LOKAL DI MASJID SYEKH ABDUL
MANNAN SALABOSE SERTA POTENSINYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR
SEJARAH DI SMA**

Oleh

Nourma Ayu Zahra

NIM 2114021021

Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui transformasi arsitektur Islam, ritual agama, dan identitas local di Masjid Syekh Abdul Mannan Salabose serta potensinta sebagai sumber belajar sejarah di SMA. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan historis yang meliputi tahapan heuristic, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan keturunan Syekh Abdul Mannan, tokoh masyarakat, dan masyarakat sekitar masjid, serta didukung oleh observasi dan studi literature yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Masjid Syekh Abdul Mannan Salabose tidak hanya berfungsi sebagai tempat ibadah, tetapi juga sebagai pusat aktivitas sosial dan budaya masyarakat. Transformasi arsitektur masjid memperlihatkan adanya perpaduan antara nilai-nilai Islam dan unsur budaya lokal yang membentuk identitas masyarakat Salabose. Selain itu, keberlanjutan ritual keagamaan seperti perayaan Maulid Nabi dan tradisi *Macco'bo* mencerminkan proses Islamisasi yang berlangsung secara damai dan adaptif terhadap tradisi setempat. Kesimpulannya, Masjid Syekh Abdul Mannan memiliki nilai historis, religious, dan kultural yang kuat serta berpotensi untuk dimanfaatkan sebagai sumber belajar sejarah di SMA, khususnya dlaam penguatan sejarah local dan identitas budaya peserta didik.

Kata Kunci: Arsitektur Islam; Ritual Keagamaan; Identitas Lokal; Masjid Syekh Abdul Mannan Sumber Belajar Sejarah; Kurikulum Merdeka.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the transformation of Islamic architecture, religious rituals, and local identity at the Sheikh Abdul Mannan Mosque in Salabose and its potential as a source for learning history in high school. This study uses a qualitative research method with a historical approach that includes heuristic stages, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. Data were obtained through interviews with descendants of Sheikh Abdul Mannan, community leaders, and the community around the mosque, and supported by observations and relevant literature studies. The results show that the Sheikh Abdul Mannan Mosque in Salabose functions not only as a place of worship, but also as a center for social and cultural activities of the community. The transformation of the mosque's architecture shows a blend of Islamic values and local cultural elements that shape the identity of the Salabose community. In addition, the continuity of religious rituals such as the celebration of the Prophet's Birthday and the Maccob'o tradition reflects the process of Islamization that took place peacefully and adapted to local traditions. In conclusion, the Sheikh Abdul Mannan Mosque has strong historical, religious, and cultural values and has the potential to be used as a source for learning history in high school, especially in strengthening local history and cultural identity of students.

Keyword: Islamic Architecture; Religious Rituals; Local Identity; Syekh Abdul Mannan Mosque; Historical Learning Resource; Merdeka Curriculum