

# **GEREJA STASI SANTA SISILIA DI KELURAHAN SEMARAPURA TENGAH, KLUNGKUNG: SEJARAH, AKULTURASI BUDAYA, DAN POTENSINYA SEBAGAI SUMBER BELAJAR SEJARAH DI SMA**

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## **ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji sejarah berdirinya Gereja Stasi Santa Sisilia di Kelurahan Semarapura Tengah, Kabupaten Klungkung, menganalisis wujud akulturasi budaya Bali-Katolik yang berkembang di dalamnya, serta mengidentifikasi potensinya sebagai sumber belajar sejarah di tingkat SMA. Penelitian menggunakan metode penelitian sejarah dengan pendekatan kualitatif melalui tahapan heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi, dan historiografi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa umat Katolik mulai berkembang di Klungkung sekitar tahun 1980 melalui penugasan pekerjaan. Karena belum memiliki tempat ibadah, umat mulai merintis gereja sejak 1985 dengan memanfaatkan rumah sebagai gereja mini. Pembangunan gereja permanen dimulai tahun 2011 dan diresmikan tahun 2014. Akulturasi tampak pada arsitektur yang mengadopsi ornamen Bali seperti pintu kori berukir, bangunan gereja *style* Bali, dan relief gaya Wayang Kamasan bertema cerita Injil, serta perpaduan nama baptis dan sistem penamaan Bali. Keberadaan gereja mencerminkan toleransi antarumat beragama. Dalam konteks pendidikan, sejarah dan dinamika sosial Gereja Stasi Santa Sisilia relevan sebagai sumber belajar pada Kurikulum Merdeka, khususnya pada fase F kelas XI materi pengaruh bangsa Eropa serta kehidupan sosial budaya masyarakat. Serta fase F kelas XII materi kehidupan sosial budaya pasca Reformasi. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam penguatan kajian sejarah lokal berbasis toleransi, akulturasi, dan multikulturalisme.

**Kata Kunci:** Sejarah Gereja Stasi Santa Sisilia, Akulturasi Budaya, dan Sumber Belajar Sejarah

**CHURCH STASI SANTA SISILIA IN SEMARAPURA TENGAH VILLAGE,  
KLUNGKUNG: HISTORY, CULTURAL ACCULTURATION, AND ITS  
POTENTIAL AS A RESOURCE FOR LEARNING HISTORY IN HIGH  
SCHOOL**

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**ABSTRACT**

*This study aims to examine the history of the establishment of the Stasi Santa Sisilia Church in Semarapura Tengah Village, Klungkung Regency, analyze the form of Bali-Catholic cultural acculturation that developed within it, and identify its potential as a source for learning history at the high school level. The research uses a historical research method with a qualitative approach through the stages of heuristics, source criticism, interpretation, and historiography. The results of the study show that the Catholic community began to grow in Klungkung around 1980 through work assignments. Since they did not yet have a place of worship, the community began pioneering the church in 1985 by utilizing houses as mini churches. The construction of a permanent church began in 2011 and was inaugurated in 2014. Acculturation can be seen in the architecture that adopts Balinese ornaments such as carved kori doors, churches in Balinese style, and Kamasan Wayang-style reliefs with Gospel-themed stories, as well as a combination of baptismal names and Balinese naming systems. The presence of the church reflects religious tolerance. In the context of education, the history and social dynamics of Stasi Santa Sisilia Church are relevant as a learning resource in the Independent Curriculum, particularly in Phase F of Grade XI on the influence of European nations and the socio-cultural life of the community, as well as in Phase F of Grade XII on post-Reform socio-cultural life. This research contributes to strengthening the study of local history based on tolerance, acculturation, and multiculturalism.*

**Keywords:** *History Church Stasi Santa Sisilia, Cultural Acculturation, and History Learning Resources*

