

## ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the view that museums are merely places to store and care for historical objects, or merely aesthetic buildings in the urban environment. Such a view makes museums less appealing to the public as they are considered boring and outdated. In reality, learning history becomes more interesting and meaningful when done directly at historical sites, one of which is museums. In general, the aim of implementing educational activities in museums, especially in the context of education, is to foster imagination and enhance students' sensitivity to historical values. Through visits to museums, visitors can obtain information and meanings contained in the collections of these objects. The use of museum collections can function as a development in the fields of education, science, culture, and social studies. This research employs a qualitative method with a narrative approach. Data collection was carried out through observation techniques, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted through three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of this study show: (1) The establishment of the Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alamsyah Museum is based on historical considerations for the early history of education in Tanjungpinang City and is a cultural heritage building. (2) The collection managed at the Sultan Sulaiman Badrul Alamsyah Museum until 2023 amounts to 2,162, classified into ethnographic, historical, numismatic, philological, ceramic, archaeological, technological, and fine arts categories. The number of collections utilized or exhibited in the museum's permanent exhibition space amounts to 284 collections. These collections have been obtained since 2009, from the establishment of the museum, and acquired through various means including searches, donations, compensation processes, and long-term loans. (3) Relevant collections to be used as historical learning resources such as collections from the prehistoric period like a stone axes, square chisels, pieces of pottery. As for collections from the colonial era include foreign ceramics, cameras, gramophones, typewriters, opium tools, and documentation in the form of old photos and archives from the early independence period. These collections can serve as historical learning resources that align with the study of the life of prehistoric humans and the materials related to colonialism and imperialism in Indonesia in history education.

**Keywords:** Museum, Collection, Learning Resources