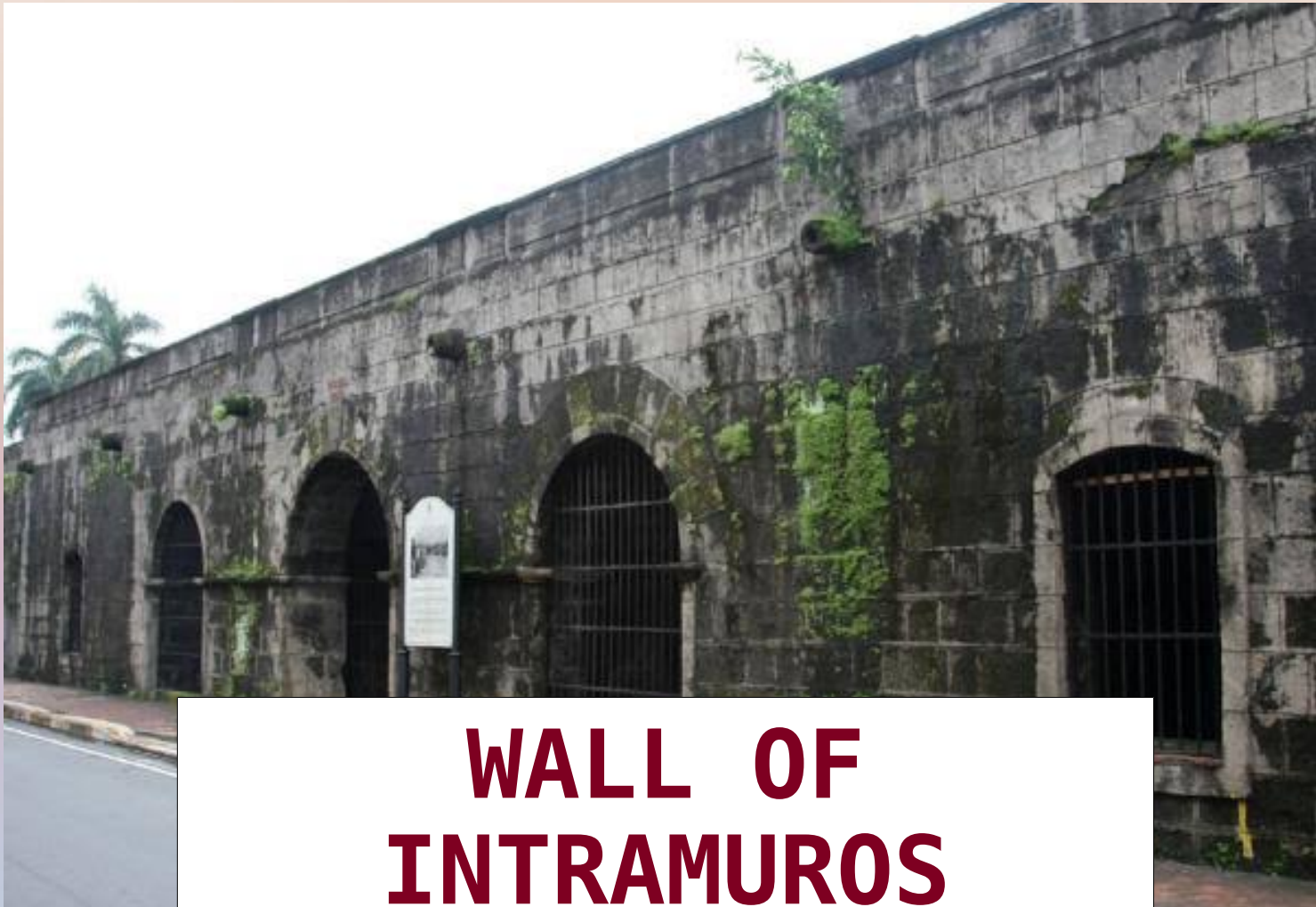


**GOOD DAY
EVERYONE!**

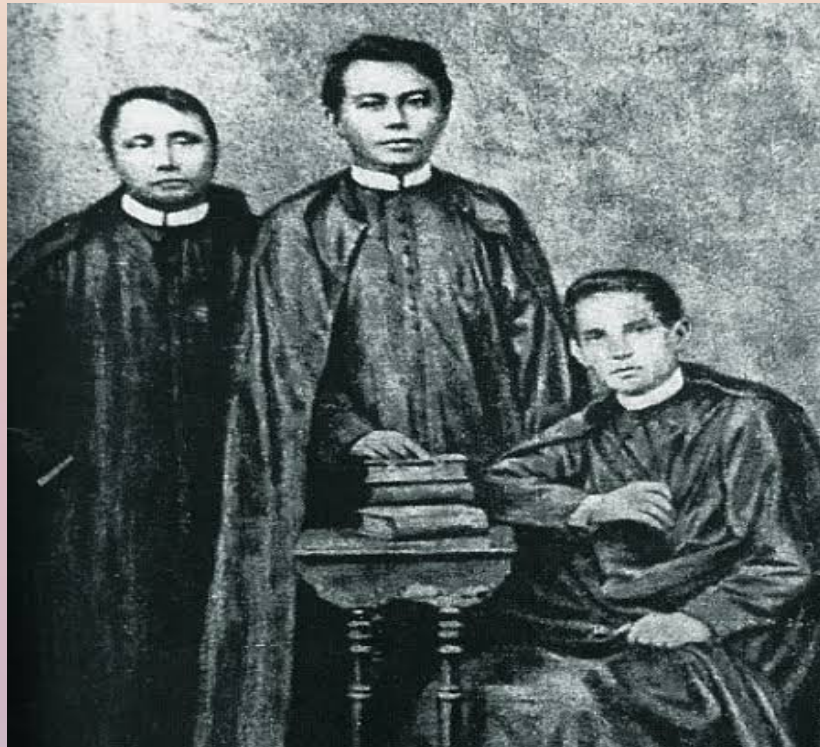


GUESS THE PIC



**WALL OF
INTRAMUROS**

GUESS THE PIC



GOMBURZA

GUESS THE PIC



**OLD RIZAL PARK /
BAGUMBAYAN**

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GUESS THE PIC



SPANISH FRIARS

CAVITE MUTINY

Reported by:

**Mary Madeliene C. Maratas
Tine Mariano**

CAVITE MUTINY



- NEED PICTURE FOR CAVITE MUTINY

The **Cavite Mutiny of 1872** was an uprising of Filipino military personnel of **Fort San Felipe**, the Spanish **arsenal** in **Cavite** (then also known as part of the **Spanish East Indies**).

Many scholars believed that the Cavite Mutiny of 1872 was the beginning of Filipino nationalism that would eventually lead to the Philippine Revolution of 1896.

THE BATTLE

- NEED PICTURE FOR CAVITE MUTINY



On **Jan. 20, 1872**, the district of Sampaloc celebrated the feast of the Virgin Loreto with the usual firework displays. Allegedly, those in Cavite mistook the fireworks as the sign for attack being the firing of rockets from the **city walls** (Walls of Intramuros). Just like what was agreed upon, the **200-men** contingent headed by **Sergeant Lamadrid**, seized **Fort San Felipe** and killed 11 Spanish officers.

THE BATTLE

- NEED PICTURE FOR OLD FILIPINO SOLDIERS



Apparently, the mutineers had expected to be joined by their **comrades in the 7th infantry** company assigned to patrol the Cavite plaza.

They become terror-stricken, however, when they beckoned to the 7th infantry men from the ramparts of the fort and their comrades did not make any move to join them but instead, the company started attacking them.

The rebels bolted to the gates and awaited till morning when the support from Manila was expected to come.

THE BATTLE



NEED PICTURE OF
GENERAL FELIPE
GINOVES

When the news reached the iron-fisted **Governor-General Rafael Izquierdo y Guttierrez**, he readily ordered the reinforcement of the Spanish forces in Cavite to “quell” the revolt.

The next day, a regiment led by **General Felipe Ginoes** besieged the fort until the mutineers surrendered. Ginoes then ordered his troops to fire at those who surrendered, including La Madrid.

THE BATTLE

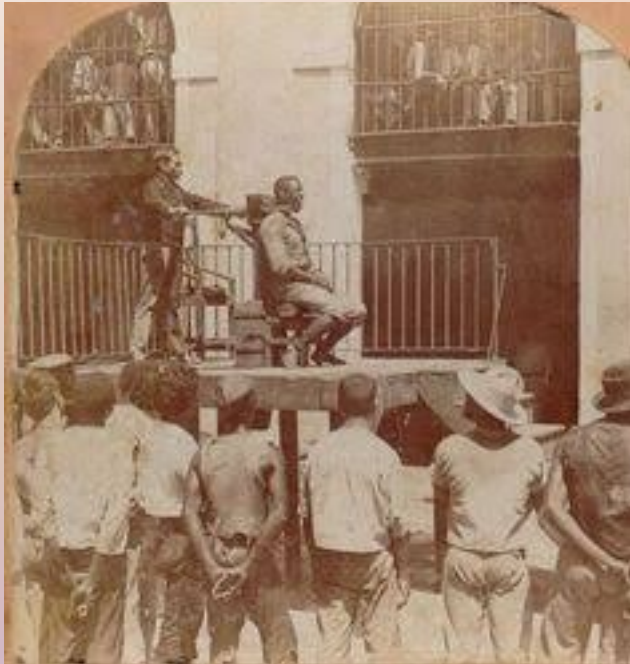


- NEED PICTURE OF COLONEL SABAS

The “revolution” was easily crushed when the expected reinforcement from Manila did not come ashore

The rebels were formed in a line, when **Colonel Sabas** asked who would not cry out, “**Viva España**”, and shot the one man who stepped forward. The rest were imprisoned.

THE AFTERMATH



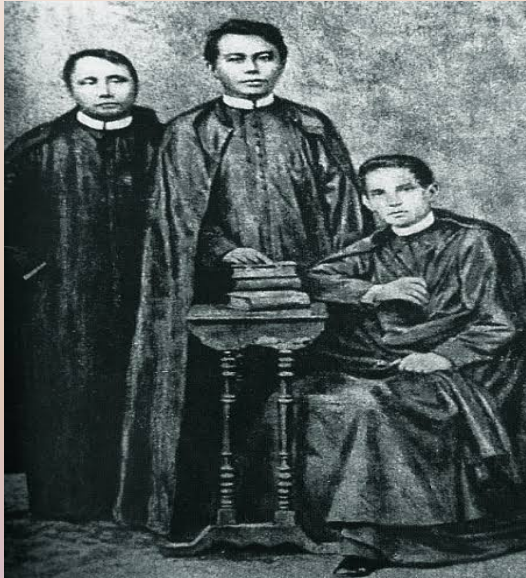
In the immediate aftermath of the mutiny, those suspected of directly supporting the mutineers were **arrested and executed**.

On **Jan. 27, 1872**, General Rafael Izquierdo approved the death sentences on **forty-one of the mutineers**.



Patriots like **Joaquin Pardo de Tavera, Antonio Ma. Regidor, Jose and Pio Basa** and other abogadillos were sentenced with life imprisonment at the **Marianas Island (now Guam)**

THE AFTERMATH



The mutiny was used by the colonial government and Spanish friars to implicate three secular priests, **Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora**, collectively known as **Gomburza**. On **Feb. 17, 1872**, they were executed in **garrote** in **Luneta**, also known as Bagumbayan.



This event was tragic but served as one of the **moving forces** that shaped and **awakened** Filipino nationalism.

BEHIND THE CAVITE MUTINY



The **Central Government of Madrid** proclaimed that they want to **deprive** the friars of all the power of intervention in matters of civil government and the direction and management of educational institutions. The friars feared that their dominance in the country become a thing of the past, so they used the mutiny as an opportunity. The heads of the friars orders held a conference and decided to get rid of Jose Burgos by implicating him to a plot. **One Franciscan friar disguised as Burgos** and **suggested a mutiny to the mutineers**. The senior friars used an *una fuerte suma de dinero* or a banquet to convince Governor-General Rafael Izquierdo that Burgos was the mastermind of the coup.

BEHIND THE CAVITE MUTINY

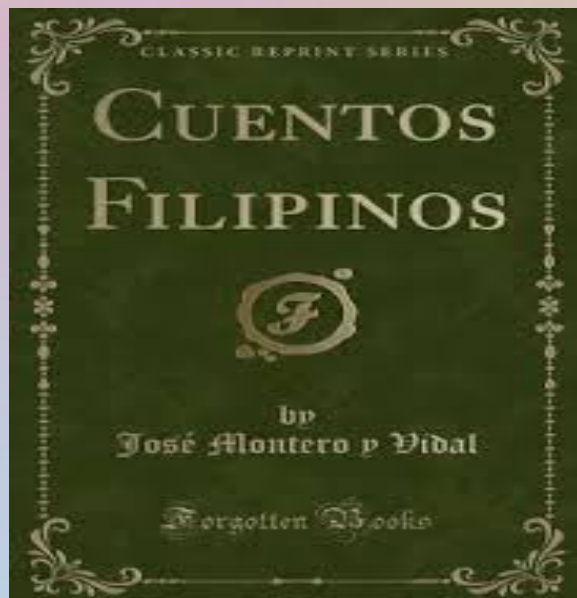


Gomez and Zamora were close associates of Burgos, so they too were included in the allegations. Also, the state witness, **Francisco Saldua** had been the principal informer against the three priests. His statement had been the main basis for the convictions and **he had been promised pardon in exchange for his testimony**, however, **he was condemned along with the three**. He was the first to be executed among them.

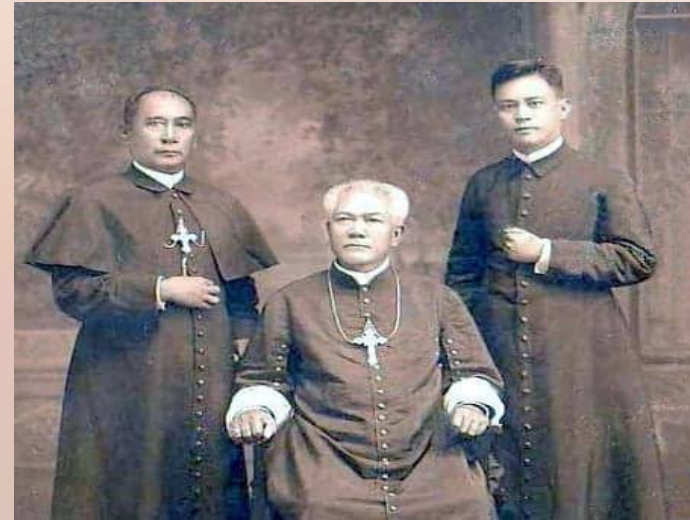
1872 CAVITE MUTINY: SPANISH PERSPECTIVE



Jose Montero y Vidal, a prolific Spanish historian documented the event and highlighted it as an **attempt of the Indios to overthrow the Spanish government** in the Philippines. Meanwhile, **Governor-General Rafael Izquierdo's** official report magnified the event and **made use of it to implicate the native clergy** which was then active in the call for secularization.



1872 CAVITE MUTINY: SPANISH PERSPECTIVE



Other causes of the “revolution” as how they called it were enumerated by them including the Spanish revolution overthrowing the secular throne, dirty propaganda proliferated by the unrestrained press, democratic, liberal and republican books and pamphlets reaching the Philippines, and most importantly, the presence of the native clergy who out of great hatred against the Spanish friars, “conspired and supported” the rebels and enemies of Spain.

1872 CAVITE MUTINY: TAVERA AND PLAUCHUT'S VERSION



Dr. Trinidad Hermenigildo Pardo de Tavera was a Filipino scholar and researcher. In his point of view, the incident was mere a mutiny by the native Filipino soldiers and laborers of the Cavite arsenal who turned out to be **dissatisfied with the abolition of their privileges**. The friars took advantage of the mutiny and reported it to the Spanish government as a broad conspiracy organized throughout the archipelago with the subject of abolishing Spanish sovereignty. Sadly, the Madrid government without any attempt to investigate the real facts or extent of the alleged revolution by Izquierdo and the friars believed the scheme was true.

1872 CAVITE MUTINY: TAVERA AND PLAUCHUT'S VERSION



The **French writer Edmund Plauchut's** account complimented Tavera's account by confirming that the event happened due to the discontentment of the arsenal workers and soldiers in Cavite. The Frenchman, however, dwelt more on the execution of the three martyr priests which he actually witnessed. He gave a dispassionate account of the mutiny and its causes in an article published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* in 1877. He traced that the primary cause of the mutiny is believed to “be an order from Governor-General Carlos to **subject the soldiers of the Engineering and Artillery Corps to personal taxes** as well as to perform **forced labor** called, *polo y servicio*.”

THE END...

...JK

QUIZ