Reading in Philippine history
Lesson 1:
What is History?

Historians offer a definition for the subject we call history

"Whoever wishes to foresee the future must consult the past. This comes from the fact
that history is produced by men who will always be motivated and animated by the same feelings and passions throughout history"
- Nicollo Machiavelli, Italian political theorist who wrote The Prince in 1513, which described the achievement and perpetuation of power by a determined ruler who did not care about morality (1469–1527)

Historians, it is said, fall into one of three categories:
Those who lie.
Those who aremistaken.
Those who do not know.
- Anonymous

"History isn't really about the past — settling old scores. It's about defining the present and who we are."
- Ken Burns, American documentary film-maker

"A country without a memory is a country of madmen."
- George Santayana, Spanish-born American philosopher and writer

"History cannot give us a program for the future, but it can give us a fuller understanding of ourselves, and of our common humanity, so that we can better face the future."
- Robert Penn Warren, American novelist, poet and critic (1905–1989)

"The past does not repeat itself, but it rhymes."
- Mark Twain, American writer, inventor, narrator and social observer. He wrote The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, a masterpiece of humor, characterization and realism (1835–1910).

What do others say?
- a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events – Merriam Webster
- the study of or a record of past events considered together, especially events of a particular period, country, or subject – Cambridge Dictionaries Online

The 6 W Questions
- What happened?
- When did it happened?
- Where did it happened?
- Why did it happened?
- To whom did it happen?
- What were its consequences?

Why do we study history?
- To know more about the roots of our current culture.
Why is this important?
- To learn about the mistakes of those who has gone before us.

Why is this important?
- To learn about human nature in general by looking at the trends that repeat through history.
Why is this important?
- To learn historical facts.
Why is this important?
- To learn about how different factors shape society e.g. religion, greed, the intersection of different cultures, technology, etc.

Why is this important?

Why study history?
- Understand change and how our society came to be.
- Learn from past successes and failures.
- Understand and respect one another.
- Develop our critical thinking skills.

Why history is important?
- In sum, we study history to learn about who we are - both our past and our present.

Who investigates history?
- Archaeologist
- Linguist
- Historians, etc.

History is a mystery to be solved
- Finding out about history is a lot like trying to solve a mystery…
- You must look for clues.
- You must interpret those clues.
- You must bring all the clues together to shed light on each other.
- You must reinterpret each clue every time you find a new clue.
- You must the try fill in the gaps and come to an educated conclusion.

Lesson 2:
"The Philippines"

- We live in the **Philippines, our native land.**
- The people to this country are called **"Filipinos"**
- Now, in order to know a country well, we study its history because **history is the story a country and its people.**

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Three Important Parts about knowing a Country's History;
1. People
2. Land
3. God

The name "Philippines"

- Early Chinese traders who visited Mindoro called our nation **"Ma-yi", meaning Land of Gold.**
- **"Maniolas"(manila)** name given by **Claudius Ptolemy,** a greek mapmaker, in his ancient map.
- **"Archipelago of St. Lazarus"** name given by magellan to our nation in 1521.
- **"Felipinas"** a spanish explorer named Ruy Lopez de Villalobos gave this name in honor of King Philip II.

"Pearl of the Orient Seas"- Popular nickname for the Philippines.
This was romantic name given to our country by two famous writers;
- ❖ Fr. Juan J. Delgado in 1751
- ❖ Dr. Jose Rizal

Geography of the Philippines
 Location.
 Shape and size.
Neighboring countries and surrounding bodies of water.
 Terrain and Points.
 Other Facts.

Location
- Located in Southeastern Asia
- Archipelago (large group of islands) made up of 7,107 islands
- Part of a Western Pacific arc system that is characterized by active volcanoes.

Geographic Coordinates: 13 00 N, 122 00 E

Capital City: Manila

SHAPE AND SIZE

Shape
- Elongated
- Archipelago

Area
115,830 square miles

Coastline
22,549 miles

Length
-1,851 km (1,150 mi) SSE-NNW

Width
-1,062 km (660 mi) EI-WSW

Neighboring Countries
- ➢ China
- ➢ India
- ➢ South Korea
- ➢ Japan
- ➢ Taiwan
- ➢ Hong Kong
- ➢ Vietnam
- ➢ Cambodia
- ➢ Thailand
- ➢ Malaysia
- ➢ Singapore
- ➢ Indonesia

Surrounding Bodies of Water

- ❖ North-Luzon Strait

- ❖ West-South China Sea
- ❖ East- Philippine Sea
- ❖ South-Celebes Sea

Terrain and Points

-mostly mountainous
-all islands are prone to earthquakes

Lowest Point-
Philippine Sea

Highest Point-
Mount Apo (9,691 feet)

Climate
- Hot and Dry (March to May)
- Rainy (June to October)
- Cool (November to February)
- Temperature:
  78A°F/25A°C to 90A°F/32A°C ;humidity 77%

Three Group of Island:
1. Luzon
2. Visayas
3. Mindanao

Eleven main Islands

1. Luzon
2. Mindanao
3. Samar
4. Negros
5. Palawan
6. Panay
7. Mindoro
8. Leyte
9. Cebu
10. Bohol
11. Masbate

REGIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES

NCR-NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION
- Major City: MANILA

CAR-CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION
- Major City: Baguio city

ARMM- AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MUSLIM MINDANAO
- Major City: Cotabato City

I. ILOCOS REGION
- Major City: San Fernando City

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II. CAGAYAN VALLEY
- Major City: Tuguegarao City

III. CENTRAL LUZON
- Major City: San Fernando City

IV. -A (CALABARZON)
- Major City: Calamba City

IV-B (MIMAROPA)
- Major City: Calapan City

V. BICOL REGION
- Major City: Legaspi City

VI. WESTERN VISAYAS
- Major City: Ilollo City

VII. CENTRAL VISAYAS
- Major City: Cebu City

VIII. EASTERN VISAYAS
- Major City: Tacloban City

IX. WESTERN MINDANAO (ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA)
- Major City: Pagadian City

X. NORTHERN MINDANAO
- Major City: Cagayan De Oro City

XI. SOUTHERN MINDANAO (DAVAO REGION)
- Major City: Davao City

XII. CENTRAL MINDANAO (SOCCKSARGEN)
- Major City: Koronadal City

XIII. CARAGA REGION
- Major City: Butuan City

 The Philippines has varied topography. It has a coastline of 18,411 km.
 Many islands have extensive coral reefs that attract tourists from everywhere.
 The larger islands have rugged, mountainous interiors, mostly range running north to south.

Four major Lowland Areas:

- LUZON CENTRAL PLAIN
- CAGAYAN VALLEY
- AGUSAN VALLEY
- COTABATO VALLEY

Volcanoes
- There are about **221** volcanoes, 21 are active.
- The Philippines lies on the volatile Pacific "Ring of Fire" and most of the highest mountains are volcanic in origin.

Two (2) Active Volcanoes
1. Mayon Volcano
2. Mount Pinatubo

POPULATION
The population of the Philippines has been steadily growing for many years. In 2014, it is the 12th most populated country in the world, between Mexico and Ethiopia and continues to grow at a rate of 1.89% per year.

Languages
2 official languages: English and Filipino
8 major dialects:
1. BIKOL,
2. CEBUANO,
3. HILIGAYNON (ILONGGO),
4. ILOCANO,
5. KAPAMPANGAN,
6. PANGASINAN,
7. TAGALOG,
8. WARAY

Twenty largest linguistic groups:
1. Visayans (34,662,000)
   - Cebuano
   - Hiligaynon
   - Waray
   - Masbateno
   - Capiznon
   - Aklanon
   - Surigaonon
   - Kinaray-A
2.
3.
4. Bicolano (5,659,000)
   - Central Bicolano
   - Albay Bicolano
5. Moro (4,475,000)
   - Malay
   - Maranao
   - Maguindanao
   - Tausug

Religion
 83% Catholics
 5% Muslim
12% smaller Christian dominations and Buddhist

Profile
 3rd largest English speaking country in the world
 Democratic government
- Executive branch
  - Headed by chief of staff (President) and Vice President
  - Cabinet
- Legislative branch
  - Senate
  - House of representatives
- Judicial branch
  - Supreme court

Natural resources – timber, petroleum, and cobalt. (oil is not a natural resource)
 72nd largest country in the world.

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Officially called the Republic of the Philippines.
 Slightly larger than Arizona.

Lesson 3
Primary and Secondary Sources

"Whoever wishes to foresee the future must consult the past. This comes from the fact that history is produced by men who will always be motivated and animated by the same feelings and passions throughout history."

Primary sources

- A primary source is an original object or document; first-hand information.

- Primary source is material written or produced in the time period that you may be investigating.

- Primary sources enable the researcher to get as close as possible to what actually happened during an historical event or time period.

- **Diaries and journals**
  Diaries and journals
  - **Example:** Anne Frank was a teenager during World War II. She kept a diary or journal the years before she died in a concentration camp. Her diary was later published as the "Diary of Anne Frank". This is a primary source.
  - **Example:** Sarah Morgan was young woman during the Civil War. She wrote in her diary or journal what happened to her and her family during the war. This is a primary document because it was first hand. She wrote it at the time it happened.
  - **Sarah Morgan Dawson: A Confederate Girl's Diary**

- **Autobiographies**
  - An autobiography is when you write a story or book about yourself.

Example: Nelson Mandela wrote his autobiography about events in his life called "Long Walk to Freedom: The Autobiography of Nelson Mandela. This is a primary document because he wrote his first hand experiences.

- **Historical documents** such as the Declaration of Independence or the Constitution are primary documents. They were drafted and signed.
  Other Primary Sources would be
  - Birth Certificates
  - Government records
  - Deeds
  - Court documents
  - Military records
  - Tax records
  - Census records
  - Arts

- **Published first-hand** accounts, **or stories** are considered primary resources.
  - Example: 2008 Presidential candidate Senator **John McCain** talked about his "**own**" experiences as a Vietnam because of war. It is a primary source he was there, experienced the events and shared it first-hand.
  - The **television stations found footage** of Senator McCain at the time that he was released. Those videos are also considered primary sources because it was filmed when it occurred.

- **Sound Recordings and interviews** are considered primary resources.

  Example 1: During the Great Depression and World War II, television had not been invented yet. The people would often sit around the radio to listen to President Roosevelt's war messages. Those radio addresses are considered "primary sources."
  Example 2: During the 2008 election Barack Obama, had many interviews that were televised. Those interviews are considered primary sources.

- **Photographs and videos** are primary sources.

  Example 1: Photographers during World War II took photographs of battles and/or events during the war. Those photographs are primary sources. Those were taken during actual events.
  Example 2: The same holds true for videos or film created during an event. A film was made interviewing President Bush. That film would be considered a primary source.

- **Letters** are considered primary documents.

Example: Soldiers during wars wrote to their families about war events they experienced. Those letters are considered primary sources. See example of Civil War Letters

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Primary or Secondary Sources?

Newspaper and Magazine articles can be a primary or secondary sources.

If the article was written at the time something happened, then it is a **primary source.**

Example: The articles written on Barack Obama's inauguration in 2009 are primary sources.

However, if a reporter in 2009 wrote about George Washington's inauguration using information written by someone else (1789), that would be a **Secondary resources.**

Why Use Primary Sources?

Advantages

- Primary sources provide a window into the past -unfiltered access to the record of artistic, social, scientific and political thought and achievement during the specific period under study, produced by people who lived during that period
- these unique, often profoundly personal, documents and objects can give a very real sense of what it was like to be alive during a long-past era.

Primary Source Disadvantages

- Questions of creator bias, purpose, and point of view may challenge students' assumptions.
- Primary sources are often incomplete and have little context. Students must use prior knowledge and work with multiple primary sources to find patterns
- In analyzing primary sources, students move from concrete observations and facts to questioning and making inferences about the materials.

Secondary Source

Almanacs, encyclopedias, history books (textbooks), etc. are all secondary sources because they were written "after" these events occurred.

Why Use Secondary Sources?

Advantages

• Secondary sources can provide analysis, synthesis, interpretation, or evaluation of the original information.
• Secondary sources are best for uncovering background or historical information about a topic and broadening your understanding of a topic by exposing you to others' perspectives, interpretations, and conclusions
• Allows the reader to get expert views of events and often bring together multiple primary sources relevant to the subject matter

Secondary Source Disadvantages

- Their reliability and validity are open to question, and often they do not provide exact information
- They do not represent first-hand knowledge of a subject or event
- There are countless books, journals, magazine articles and web pages that attempt to interpret the past and finding good secondary sources can be an issue

Internal Criticism

- Sometimes called as "higher criticism"
- The meaning and trustworthiness of the contents of the documents
- Value and worth of its contents, its literal meaning and the reliability of the statements themselves.

May be carried on positively or negatively, the first being the approach of discovering the real meaning of the text and the second that approach with a view to find reasons for disbelieving what the document says thus putting to question the author's go s good faith, motive, competence, accuracy and even his knowledge on the subject covered.

Questions to ask to assure the value and worth of conclusions about a document:

1. Who was the author?
2. is the connection between him and the document?
3. is the subject one with which he could be expected to have some degree of familiarity?
4. Could he have been in the place indicated at the time indicated?
5. Was the information given in the document original with him, or did he copy it from someone else?
6. Are the statements made in the document consistent?

External Criticism

- sometimes called as "lower criticism"
- the genuineness of the document

Form and appearance and more particularly to question of authorship and

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textual circumstances such as time, place and purpose.

The following questions have been given as covering matters falling under external criticism:

1. Who was the author, not merely what was his name but what were his personality, character, position and so forth?

2. What were his general qualifications as a reporter?

3. What were his special qualifications and disqualifications as a reporter of the matters here treated?

    a. How was he interested in the event related?
    b. How was he situated for observation of the facts?
    c. Had he the necessary general and technical knowledge for learning and reporting the events?

4. How soon after the events was the document written?

5. How was the document written?

6. How is the document relator to other documents?

    a. Is it original source; wholly or in part?

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