Rizal’s annotation of Sucesos De Las Islas Filipinas



Group 5

Antioquia | Dimanarig | Lamo | Lim | Manguerra | Ponce | Tan



THE TELEPHONE

Players must stand in a straight line. The word or phrase can only be whispered once, so players must pay close attention.

The first person in the line whispers a word or phrase into the ear of the person standing at their back.

Players whisper the phrase to their neighbors until it reaches the last player in line.

The last player says the word or phrase out loud so everyone can hear and state if it is an annotation of Rizal or Written By Morga.

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Objectives:

- To analyze Rizal's idea on how to rewrite Philippine History.
- To Compare and contrast Rizal and Morga's different views about Filipinos and Philippine culture

an·no·ta·tion

/ˌanəˈtāSH(ə)n/

noun

noun: **annotation**; plural noun: **annotations**

a note of explanation or comment added to a text or diagram.

MEANING OF SUCESOS de las islas filipinas

- **Las Islas Filipinas** means **“The Philippine Island”** in English and was named in honor of King Philip II of Spain

- **Sucesos** means **the work of an honest observer, a versatile bureaucrat, who knew the workings of the administration from the inside.**

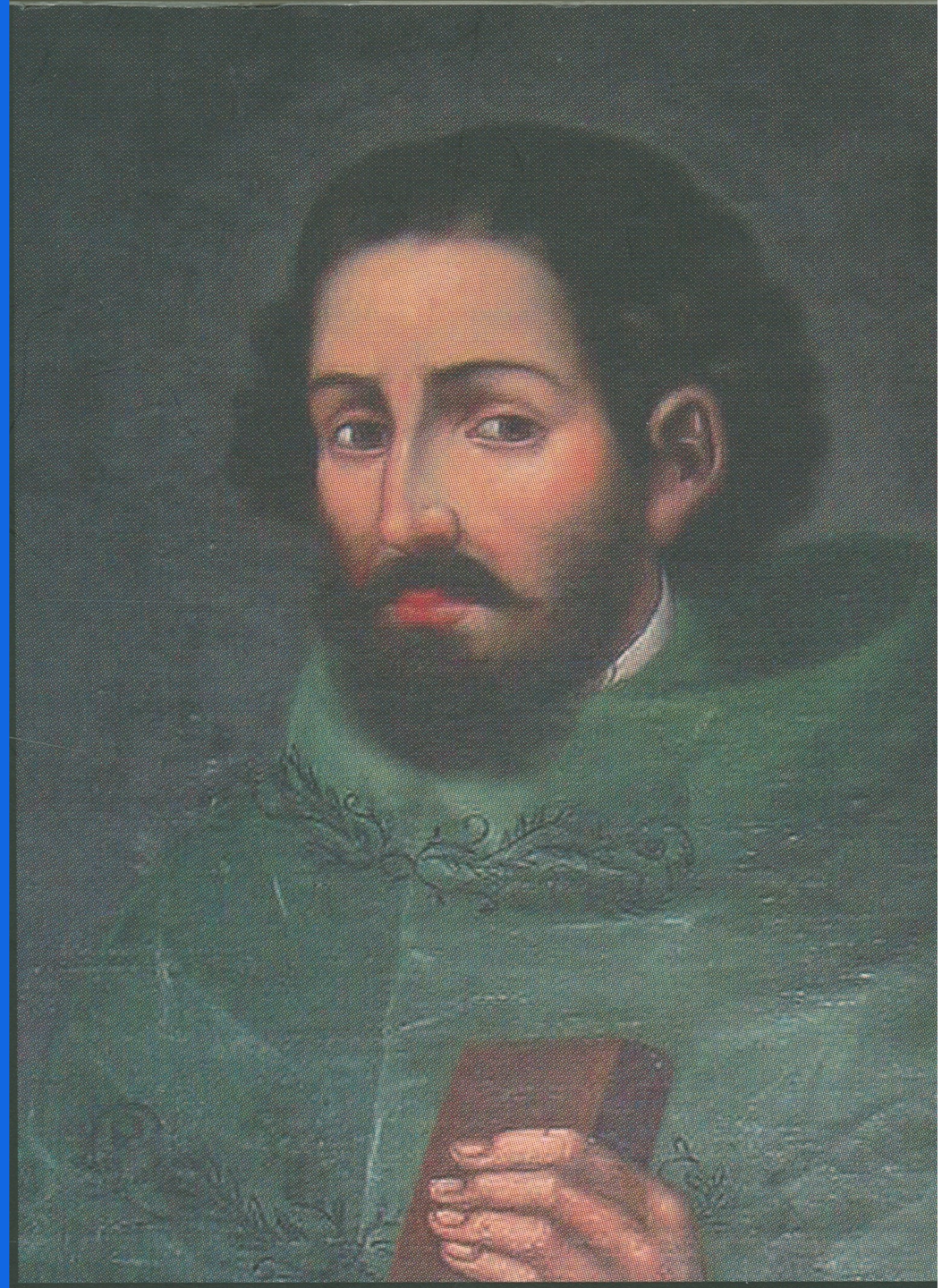

SVCESOS DE LAS
ISLAS FILIPINAS.
DIRIGIDO
A DON CRISTOVAL GOMEZ DE
Sandoual y Rojas, Duque de Cea.
POR EL DOCTOR ANTONIO DE MORGA,
Alcalde del Crimen, de la real Audiencia de la Nueua Es-
paña, Consultor del santo Oficio de la Inquisicion.
EN MEXICO.
En casa de Geronymo Balli. Año 1609.
Por Cornelio Adriano Cesar.

About Sucesos De Las Islas Filipinas

- **One of the important works** of the Philippines about the colonization of Spain, published by Antonio De Morga in Mexico 1609.
- Explains the **political, social and economical aspects of a colonizer and the colonized country.**
- The book is **based on the experience and observation** of Antonio De Morga
- Annotated by Jose Rizal with a prologue by Dr. Ferdinand Blumentritt

The work consists of 8 chapters

1. Of the first discoveries of the Eastern islands.
2. Of the government of Dr. Francisco de Sande.
3. Of the government of don Gonzalo Ronquillo de Peiialosa.
4. Of the government of Dr. Santiago de Vera.
5. Of the government of Gomes Perez Dasrnariiias.
6. Of the government of don Francisco Tello.
7. Of the government of don Pedro de Acuiia.
8. An account of the Philippine Islands.



ANTONIO de MORGA

- Spanish lawyer and a government official during the 17th Century
- Historical Anthropologist
- Author of Sucesos De Las Islas Filipinas
- Wrote the first lay formal history of the Philippines conquest by Spain.
- He is a doctorate in Canon and Civil Law

Purpose of sucesos De las islas filipinas

Morga (1609) wrote that the purpose for writing Sucesos was so he could chronicle **"the deeds achieved by our Spaniards, the discovery, conquest, and conversion of the Filipinas Islands - as well as various fortunes that they have from time to time in the great kingdoms and among the pagan**


SVCESOS DE LAS
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WHAT
WHY
HOW

What lead jose rizal to morga’s work

- Rizal was an **earnest seeker of truth** and this marked him as **historian**
- He had a **burning desire** to know exactly the condition of the Philippines when the Spaniards came ashore to the islands
- His theory was that **the country was economically self-sufficient and prosperous**. Entertained the idea that it had a lively and vigorous community
- He believed **the conquest of the Spaniards contributed in part to the decline of the Philippine’s rich traditions and culture.**

What lead jose rizal to morga’s work

- He then **decided to undertake the annotation of Antonio de Morga’s Sucesos De Las Islas Filipinas.**
- His **personal friendship with Ferdinand Blumentritt provided the inspiration for doing a new edition** of Morga’s Sucesos.
- Devoting four months research and writing and almost a year to get his manuscript **published in Paris in January 1890.**

Why jose rizal chose morga’s work

- Rizal felt Morga to be more **"objective"** than the religious writers whose accounts included many miracle stories.

- Morga, compared to religious chroniclers, was **more sympathetic to the indios**; and finally, **Morga was not only an eyewitness but a major actor in the events he narrates.**

Why jose rizal chose morga’s work

- **Rizal's second consideration** for the choice of Morga was that it was **the only civil**, as opposed to religious or ecclesiastical, **history of the Philippines written during the colonial period.**

- The **third consideration** for the choice of Morga was Rizal’s opinion that **this secular account was more objective, more trustworthy, than those written by the religious missionaries which were liberally sprinkled with tales of miracles and apparitions.**

Why jose rizal chose morga’s work

- The **fourth consideration** in Rizal's choice of the Morga was that **it appeared more sympathetic**, at least in parts, to the indios, in contrast to the friar accounts, many of which were biased or downright racist in tone and interpretation

- The **fifth and last consideration** was that **Morga was an eyewitness, and therefore a primary source**, on the Philippines and its people at the point of first contact with Spain.

How did jose rizal know about morga’s work

- Rizal **found the book while he was in London** at the British Museum’s reading room.
- He **hand copied the whole 351 pages** of the book.
- And annotated every chapter of it.
- It **was the first historical work on the Philippines by a Filipino**. It is the first history written from the point of view of the colonized not the colonizer.

Rizal’s annotation

FIRST:

straightforward historical annotations, where Rizal amplifies or corrects the original.

SECOND:

the annotations which, though historically based, reflect his strong anticlerical bias.

Rizal’s Purpose of annotating morga’s work

- To **awaken the consciousness of the Filipinos** regarding their glorious ways of the past
- To **correct what has been distorted about the Philippines** due to Spanish Conquest
- To **prove that the Filipinos are civilized/advanced** even before the coming of the Spaniards

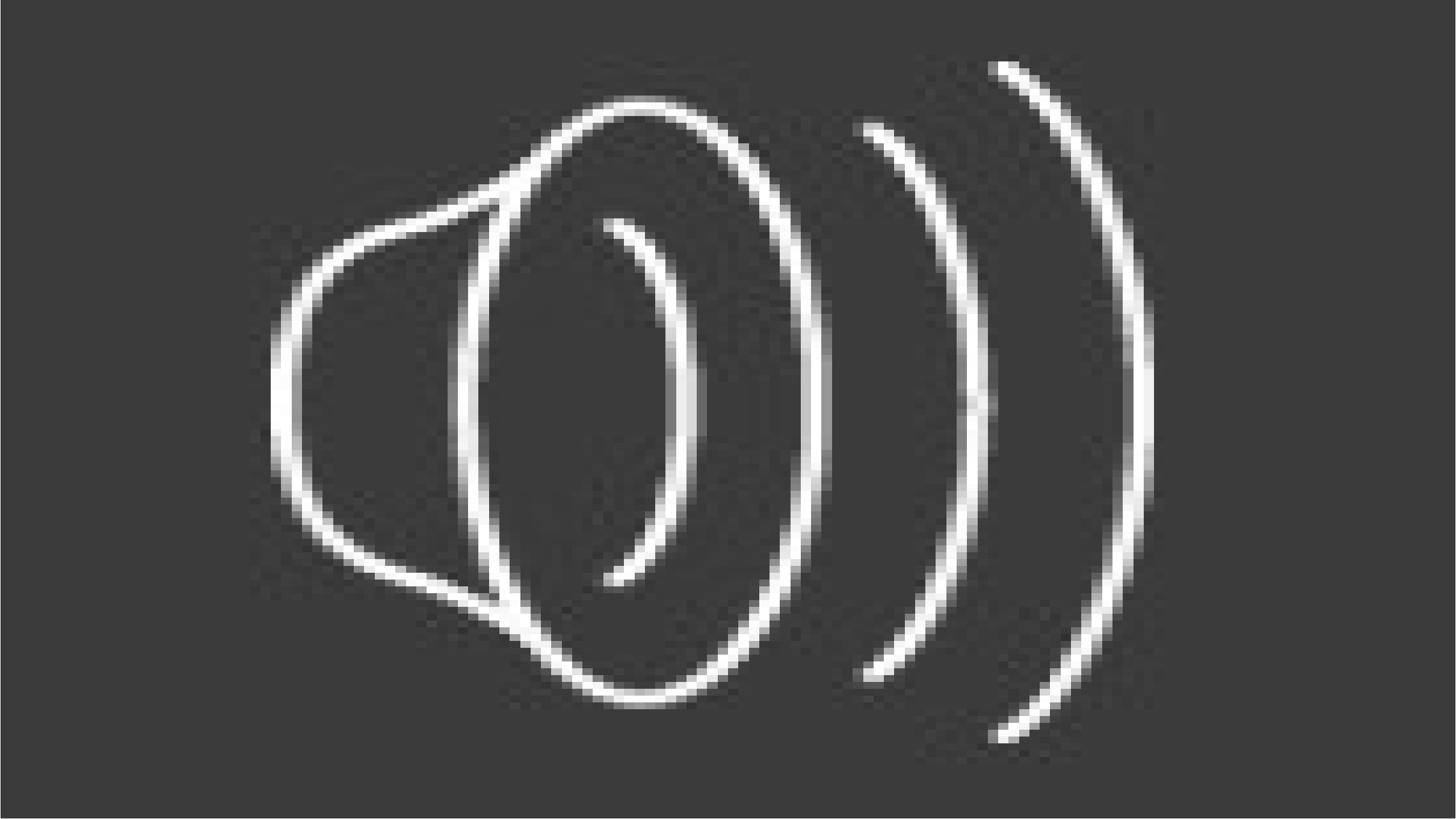
Rizal’s annotation

- The people of the Philippines **had a culture on their own, before the coming of the Spaniards**
- The **people of the pre-Hispanic Philippines is advanced**, has high literacy rate, self sufficient and has smooth foreign relations.
- Filipinos were **decimated, demoralized, exploited and ruined by the Spanish colonization.**
- The **present state of the Philippines was not necessarily superior to its past.**

Rizal’s annotation

- In his annotation, he **included the colonial history of the Philippines**, being in **prolonged periods of suffering that many people have been subjected to.**

- **“The Philippines was depopulated, impoverished and retorted, astounded by metaphor, with no confidence in their past, still without faith in her present and without faltering hope in the future”.**





Ferdinand Bluementritt's prologue to sucesos de las islas filipinas

- He **wrote it in Spanish** even though German is his native language.
- **Encouraged Rizal** to write about the Philippines' pre-colonial History.
- He praised Rizal's works as **"Scholarly and well-thought out".**
- Noted that the **book is so rare** that very few libraries has it and guarded it like a treasure

Bluementritt criticized rizal’s explanation on two accounts

- He noticed that **Rizal had committed the mistakes of many modern historians** who judged events in the past

- He said that **Rizal shouldn’t condemn Catholicism even though they didn’t do any effort to suppress calls for reform**. He should just keep the critique about religious orders in the Philippines

The **“SUCESOS”** as annotated by Rizal, **appeared for the first time in the Philippines sixty eight years later** when a publisher in Manila, published the new work in 1958, to contribute his bit to the national effort to honor Rizal. The present work is the sixth volume of the Series of Writings of Jose Rizal which the Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission has no published in commemoration of his birth.

“To foretell the destiny of a nation, it is necessary to open the books that tell of her past”

JOSE RIZAL

THE ANAGRAM

1.Each group will be given a chance to rearrange the scrambled words flash on the screen.
2.Each group must choose a member who will become a representative who will stand up and shout WE ARE READY.
3.The group of the representative who stand and shout first will sing and dance.
4.Then the representative will write the arranged words on the board
5.After arranging if they are sure. One member will write it on the board and read the passage or line.
6.After reading the line he/she must guess if it is an Annotation of Rizal or written by Morga.

Philippines

degrees

extended

to

is

latitude

south

12

up

is latitude degrees exactly

12 north 25

40 minutes in latitude

south Philippines

and degrees

actually until

“

seatwork

SEATWORK #5: RIZAL'S ANNOTATION OF SUCESOS DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS

I. **TRUE or FALSE**

Write the word **TRUE** if the statement is incorrect, otherwise **FALSE**.

_____ 1. Las Islas Filipinas means "The Rising Sun of the Philippines."
_____ 2. Sucesos means truthful and internal views to the society.
_____ 3. SDLIF is one of the important works of Antonio Pigafetta.
_____ 4. SDLIF consists of seven (7) chapters.
_____ 5. SDLIF's copy that Dr. Rizal had is one with 365-page book.

II. IDENTIFICATION

Write the correct letter of your choice for the following considerations.

S. Not a consideration	W. 4th consideration
T. 1st consideration	X. 5th consideration
U. 2nd consideration	Y. Last consideration
V. 3rd consideration	Z. More than 2 consideration

_____ 1. "... the choice of Morga was that it was the only civil, as opposed to religious or ecclesiastical, history of the Philippines written during the colonial period.
_____ 2. "... the choice of Morga was Rizal's opinion that this secular account was more objective, more trustworthy, than those written by the religious missionaries which were liberally sprinkled with tales of miracles and apparitions.
_____ 3. "... choice of the Morga was that it appeared more sympathetic, at least in parts, to the indios, in contrast to the friar accounts, many of which were biased or downright racist in tone and interpretation.
_____ 4. "... that Morga was an eyewitness, and therefore a primary source, on the Philippines and its people at the point of first contact with Spain.
_____ 5. "... that the political, social and economic aspects of a colonizer and the colonized country.

Write the word **RIZAL** if it is Rizal's annotation, otherwise **MORGA**.

_____ 1. "... The people of the Philippines had a culture on their own, before the coming of the Spaniards.
_____ 2. "... The people of the pre-Hispanic Philippines is advanced, has high literacy rate, self-sufficient and has smooth foreign relations.
_____ 3. "... Filipinos were decimated, demoralized, exploited and ruined by the Spanish colonization.
_____ 4. "... The present state of the Philippines was not necessarily superior to its past.
_____ 5. "... He authored the SDLIF.

ANSWER:

1. True
2. False
3. True
4. True
5. True
6. U
7. V
8. W
9. Z
10. S
11. Rizal
12. Rizal
13. Rizal
14. Rizal
15. Morga