



RPH Reviewer - Preliminary Notes

Readings in Philippine History (University of Northern Philippines)



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Site of the First Mass

Background of the author

Antonio Pigafetta

- ❖ Recorded the first mass in the Philippines
- ❖ Mazaua - where the first mass was held

Story

First Catholic Mass in the Philippines

- March 28, 1521 - when Magellan saw a *bonfire* and anchored in the seashore of Limasawa
- March 31, 1521 - first Catholic Mass
- Islet - where the first mass was held, now called Limasawa, Southern Leyte
- Father Pedro de Valderama - officiated the first mass.
- Rajah Siaiu - rajah of limasawa that time.
- Blood Compact
- Easter Sunday - when the Spanish plant a wooden cross on the top of the hill.
- They repeated Pater Noster and Ave Maria after the cross was built.
- June 19, 1960 - proclamation of National Shrine.
- RA 2733 - Limasawa Law was enacted without being signed by the President

Main Argument

According to Primary Source.....

- ❖ **Antonio Pigafetta**
 - said that the first mass is held at an **island** lying off the southwestern tip of Leyte while **Masao** in Butuan is not an island but a barangay of Butuan City located in a delta of the Agusan River
 - The position of Mazaua matched that of Limasawa.
- ❖ **Francisco Albo**
 - he mentioned about Mazava
- ❖ **1960**
 - law passed that the first mass happened in Brgy. Magallanes eastern side of the island, but later found that it really happened in Barangay Triana, western side of the island
- ❖ **LIMASAWA, SOUTHERN LEYTE**
 - the mass happened surrounded by sea and not river
 - cross is nowhere to be found in Butuan
 - Argued that the mass happened in Saub Point overlooking Saub Bay.
 - Magellan did not go to Butuan but the datu came to Leyte to celebrate the first Mass
- ❖ Mazaua is equivalent to the actual position of Limasawa according to Pigafetta.
- ❖ **Mazaua is indeed the island of Limasawa**

According to Secondary Source.....

❖ **Farbre Ramusio**

- translated the work of Pigafetta in *French*
- Pro-Butuan
- The *mix-up* can be found which led to the Butuan tradition around the site of the first Mass.

❖ **Masao, Butuan City**

- the places mentioned in the book of Pigafetta was closer to Masao, Butuan City than the Limasawa.
- Agusan River in Butuan City
- The first mass occurred in a top hill of the island but Butuan City said it happened in a valley
- ***Pinamanculan-Bucansi Hill*** - was the place where the *first mass happened* that was claimed by the Butuan.

➤

❖ **Dr. Escalante**

- He decided to reopen the case and give everyone the opportunity to present their evidence.
- National Quincentennial Committee (NQC) has adopted the use of the term "Easter Sunday Mass"
- found 10 piece of 1,600 old Balanghai boats near Masao River
- **Balanghai boat** - believed that it was used by Magellan and his crew to travel.

Site of the First Mass

On the Limasawa Presentation

- ✓ *Barangay Triana* on the western side of the island, was the place where the First Easter Sunday Mass was celebrated
- ✓ A nearby hill named Saub Point overlooking *Saub Bay* was the place where a cross was planted by Magellan's men
- ✓ Three islands Pigafetta saw in Saub point was *Camiguin, Bohol, and the Surigao*

Implications

- ❖ National Historical Commission of the Philippines (NHCP) conduct certain activities for the *commemoration of the 500th anniversary of Ferdinand Magellan in the Philippines* where the celebration of First Mass also held
- ❖ Instead of calling the event "First Mass". The NQC has adopted the use of the term "Easter Sunday Mass"
- ❖ **March 31, 1521 (Wednesday)** they used Julian Calendar before unlike now that we are using Gregorian Calendar

Conclusion

- ❖ The first mass in the Philippines was held on March 31, 1521 which is an Eastern

Sunday. It is one of the Christian festivals because it is the day of celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. According to the chronicles of the first Mass by Pigafetta, it was mentioned there “**kings went forward to kiss the cross, remained their knees and worshipped Him with clasped hands**” these act are still performed in the present time. But it is stated there that they did not offer the sacrifice.

- ❖ The first Mass had a big contribution to our history. *A Mass is the highest form of praying*. It can bring more people to be more connected to God by participating and celebrates a sacrament of Eucharist. Since then, we kneel and we pray to praise God and give honor, to thank Him for all the blessings we received, to confess our sins with honesty, and pray for the needs of others and ourselves.

Cavite Mutiny

Mutiny

- ❖ Rebellion against authority
- ❖ old verb "mutine" means revolt
- ❖ Dr. Trinidad Hermenegildo Pardo de Tavera
 - Filipino scholar, scientist and historical researcher
 - born in Manila on April 13, 1857, of parents belonging to the Spanish nobility.

Filipino Version of Cavite Mutiny

- ❖ Tavera said that it is merely mutiny by the native Filipino soldiers and laborers of the Cavite Arsenal against the harsh policy of despotic Governor and Captain-General Rafael de Izquierdo
- ❖ Izquierdo abolished old privileged such as *exemption from paying the annual tribute and rendering Polo y Servicio*
- ❖ **1871-1873** - arrival of General Izquierdo
- ❖ Izquierdo's view is different from the former General
- ❖ Izquierdo prohibit the founding of the School of Arts and Trades
- ❖ *Arsenal at Cavite* went to strike
- ❖ **January 20, 1872** - 200 soldiers rose up in San Felipe Port
- ❖ **The mutiny was unsuccessful and soldiers executed many of the participants**

GOMBURZA

Mariano Gomez (August 2, 1799 - February 17, 1872)

Jose Burgos (February 9, 1837 - February 17, 1872)

Jacinto Zamora (August 9, 1835 - February 17, 1872)

- ❖ Tagged as the mastermind of the mutiny

- ❖ prominent Filipino priests charged with treason and sedition
- ❖ **February 17, 1872** - GOMBURZA executed by garrote
- ❖ GOMBURZA's death was witness by young Rizal.
- ❖ **Garrote** - killing someone by strangulation typically with an iron wire or cord.
- ❖ Antonio M. Regidor
- ❖ Joaquin Pardo de Tavera
- ❖ P. Mendoza
- ❖ Guevara
- ❖ Mariano Sevilla
- ❖ Feliciano Gomez
- ❖ Ballesteros
- ❖ Jose Basa Carillo
- ❖ Pio Basa
- ❖ Enriquez
- ❖ Crisanto Reyes
- ❖ Maximo Paterno
 - life imprisonment on the Marinas Island
- ❖ strengthen the power of the Friars in the Philippine Islands in such a manner that Madrid government
- ❖ the only aspiration of the native Filipino was to secure the material and educational advancement of the country

Spanish Version of the Mutiny

- ❖ **José Antonio Julián Montero y Vidal**
 - prolific Spanish writer and historian
 - interpreting the account of Izquierdo
- ❖ **Rafael Gerónimo Cayetano Izquierdo y Gutiérrez**
 - Spanish Military officer who became the new Governor General
- ❖ Native clergy supported and conspired with the rebels against the Spanish friars to assassinate the officers
- ❖ 1872 - BIG Conspiracy
 - liquidate high-ranking Spanish officers then kill friars.
- ❖ Fireworks display from the celebration of the Feast of the Virgin Loreto (District of Sampaloc) was mistaken as the signal to commence the attack by the Cavitenos,
- ❖ D. Felipe Ginoves - segundo cabo
- ❖ Izquierdo reported that it's Filipinos way in attempting independence and secularization
- ❖ 200 men was led by Sergeant LaMadrid attacked Spanish officers

Conclusion

- ❖ **Edmund Plauchut**
 - A french man who lived in Manila when the mutiny happened
 - Wrote Revue Des Deux Mondes
- ❖ **James A. leRoy** - he said the at y Vidal is biased

Why Filipino Version of Cavite Mutiny?

- ❖ Explain why Filipino came up with mutiny
- ❖ The Cavite mutiny is just a simple rally of the laborers and workmen.

Sequence of Event

Cavite Mutiny — Death of GOMBURZA — Rizal's Noli and El Fili — 1896 Philippine Revolution.

Philippine Caricature

Alfred Mccoy

- Man behind Philippine cartoon
- Historian of the Southeast Asian
- Born in Massachusetts, USA June 8, 1945
- He used Philippine Political Caricatures to understand the social and political context of the Philippines during the American Period.
- Wrote **Philippine Cartoons: Political Caricatures of the American Era**

Alfredo Roces Reyes

- painter, essayist and versatile artist
- holds a prominent place in the history of the Philippine arts.
- Figurative style, Amalgamate Expressionist, Fauvism and Impressionism in his painting.

Vicente Yap Sotto

- founded the Newspaper in the Philippine cartoons in 1915
- Father of Cebuano letter
- Founder of **The Independent**—weekly newspaper published in English and Spanish
 - ❖ discussed tenancy, urban poverty and political issue
 - ❖ Fernando Amorsolo began his career as the angiest of Manila's Political Cartoonists.

The Philippine Free Press

- Founded by Judge W.A Kincaid but McCullough Dick took over cuz of bankruptcy.
- English and Spanish
- Advance integrity, democracy and Philippine National Progress
- Investigate about countries development

Bag-ong Kusog

- means *new force*
- most popular Cebuano pre-war periodical
- focused on co-education, endangered the virtue of women
- Breaking down of hollowed customs and social practice due to American influence
- Pre-war social life

Philippine Condition

- Transition from Spanish colonial rule to American Colonial period

- Filipino resistance on the American Policy over the Philippines

American Colonial Rule

- Filipino representation in the assembly
- Filipinization in the government
- Campaign of the Philippine Independence
- The commonwealth period
- American initiatives on the economic, educational system, public health, transportation and communication.

The Philippine Condition

- The freedom was more recognized such as speech and press exercised unlike during the Spanish period
- The American colonial government sued the press through libel charges.
- The Chinese were still discriminated
- The friars were attacked in the press
- Filipino politicians were the new ilustrados
- Police were corrupt and the rise of rural poverty
- Prostitution and gambling were rampant
- Sanitation were poor, less hospitals for the population
- Cartoons were used to seek reforms

Contribution and Relevance

- Historical caricatures are relevant visual and contextual realities
- Using historical caricature is dynamic avenue of deciphering Philippine history providing relevant visual representation of the past.

Political Caricatures

Editorial Cartoon 11.1 (The Independent)

- Wherever You Go, We Will Follow

Editorial Cartoon 11.2 (The Independent)

- Bribing the Policeman

Editorial Cartoon 11.3 (Philippine Free Press)

- Lording It Over Us

Editorial Cartoon 11.4 (Philippine Free Press)

- Fifteen Years of Party Politics

Editorial Cartoon 11.5 (Bag-ong Kusog)

- Moros Vs. Christians on the Issue of Independence

Editorial Cartoon 11.6 (Philippine Free Press)

- Deteriorating Manila

Editorial Cartoon 11.7 (Philippine Free Press)

- Colorum Express

Editorial Cartoon 11.8 (Philippine Free Press)

- Politicians Against Each Other

See Editorial Cartoon 11.9 (Philippine Free Press)

- Still a Divided Nation

Economic Caricature

Editorial Cartoon 11.10 (Lipag Kalabaw)

- Americans Getting More at Our Expenses

Editorial Cartoon 11.11 (The Independent)

- American vs. Filipino Teachers

Editorial Cartoon 11.12 (The Independent)

- Tenant Farmers' Burden

Editorial Cartoon 11.13 (The Independent)

- Scarce House and Skyrocketing Rent

Editorial Cartoon 11.14 (Philippine Free Press)

- While Farmers Need Capitals, PNB has no Money

Editorial Cartoon 11.15 (The Independent)

- Have the Title, I'll Have the Land

Editorial Cartoon 11.16 (Bag-ong Kusog)

- Too Many Taxes to Pay

Editorial Cartoon 11.17 (Bag-ong Kusog)

- Filipino vs. American Worker in 1928

Social Caricature

Editorial Cartoon 11.18 (The Independent)

- A Congesting City

Editorial Cartoon 11.19 (Philippine Free Press)

- Deteriorating Health Conditions Under Filipinos

Editorial Cartoon 11.20 (Philippine Free Press)

- Akala Mo Kung Sino

Editorial Cartoon 11.21 (Philippine Free Press)

- Manila Underwater

Martial Law

1970

- Ferdinand Marcos second term

Charter Change (Cha-Cha)

- constitutional reform that refers to the *amendment in the Philippine constitution of 1987*

Edgar "Edjop" Jopson

- labor rights activists and active member of the Communist Party of the Philippines during Marcos regime

Plaza Miranda Bombing (August 21, 1971)

- occurred *during political rally* in district of Quiapo
- Jose Maria "Joma" Sison, founding chair of CCP as the mastermind of the bombing
- 9 death, 35 injured

January 26, 1970

- he and his wife step outside the congress building in downtown Manila after president

delivered his State the Nation Address

3rd Republic (1946-1965)

- marked the culmination of the peaceful campaign for Philippine Independence
 - ❖ **Jones Law** (1916) - US congress pledged independence for the Philippines when Filipinos have proven their capability for self government
 - ❖ **Philippine Independence Act of 1934** (Tyding-Mcduffie Act) - a 10 years transition period during which the Philippines had Commonwealth status
- **3rd Republic President**
 - ❖ Manuel Roxas (1946-1948)
 - ❖ Elpidio Quirino (1948-1953)
 - ❖ Ramon Magsaysay (1953-1957)
 - ❖ Carlos Garcia (1957-1961)
 - ❖ Diosdado Macapagal (1961-1965)
 - ❖ Ferdinand Marcos (1965-1986)

Marcos Presidency

December 30, 1965

- Marcos was inaugurated as president and served his first term until **1969**.
- his first term is considered *successful addressing the rice shortage and embarked building infrastructure*

1969

- he was re-elected, became first president to serve 2nd term
- Constitutional change

September 21, 1972

- Proclamation 1081 was issued, placing the whole country under Martial Law and suspending writ of habeas corpus
- Massive arrest and media institution were taken over by the government and turn over government control

January 1981

- Marcos *announced the end of the Martial Law* but he continue to rule in an authoritarian fashion

1981

- dubiously re-elected

1983

- Benigno return to Philippines after being exiled and was assassinated by Marcos military

1986

- Agreed to hold a new presidential election

February 7, 1986

- Election day
- Marcos was declared victorious but there's a widespread of electoral fraud

February 25, 1986

- Marcos fled the country and was exiled at Hawaii until his death