



RPH- Reviewer

BSED Science (Um Tagum College)



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THE 1896 PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

- The Philippine Revolution began in 1896.
- At first, it was a war of independence against Spain.
- Later, it turned into a war of independence against the United States.
- After the discovery of Katipunan, Bonifacio gathered his men in the hills of Balintawak.
- On August 26, 1896, the fiery Bonifacio and his men tore their residence certificate (Cedula) and they called for revolution.

KATIPUNEROS LED BY BONIFACIO

CAUSES OF THE REVOLUTION

- The abuses of Spanish officials and priests.
- Persecution of Filipino leaders who defended the rights of the countrymen.
- Filipino's desire to regain their freedom and independence.
- Discovery of the Katipunan and Bonifacio's call for independence.

FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION

- On August 30, 1896. Bonifacio and some 1,000 Katipuneros attacked the Spanish Arsenal at San Juan.
- It was a bloody battle. The Filipinos only armed with bolos, handmade guns (paltiks), old rifles, bamboo spears and amulets (anting-anting).
- The Filipinos lost and retreated. Bonifacio and his men fled from the scene of battle. They left 153 comrades behind.

SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTION

- The revolution spread quickly in Southern Luzon, other places in Manila and the surrounding provinces.
- Few hours after the battle of Pinaglabanan, Spanish Governor General, Ramon Blanco, declared state of war in eight provinces: Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Cavite and Batangas.

THE EXECUTION OF JOSE RIZAL AND OTHER MARTYRS

- Spanish officials terrorized the Filipinos and executed many of their famous leaders.
- Many patriots were arrested and put in prison in Fort Santiago and shot in firing squad.
- About 1,000 Filipinos were exiled to Guam, Africa, and other Spanish prisons abroad.
- The famous martyr of the Philippine Revolution in 1896 was Dr. Jose Rizal.
- Rizal was allowed to leave Dapitan and go to Cuba as a volunteer doctor in the Spanish Army but was arrested.
- While his ship sailed for Spain, he was arrested and taken back to Manila.
- He was put in prison at Fort Santiago and tried by the military court.
- He was found guilty of being a traitor sentenced to death.

JOSE RIZAL EXECUTION

December 30, 1896

AGUINALDO AND FILIPINO VITORIES

- The Filipino freedom fighter fought with crude weapons: bolos, clubs, stones, bamboo spears etc.
- They did not know military tactics or discipline.
- Their leaders were young and had no military background.
- But they fought with courage, Filipinos won many battles against the Spanish Government Troops.
- The greatest victory in battle of the Filipino was won by Emilio Aguinaldo in the Battle of Binakayan, Cavite on November 9 to 11, 1896.
- The Filipino victory in Binakayan spread the flames of revolution.
- Thousands of Filipinos were inspired to join the revolution in the nearby provinces.
- The Filipino captured Zapote, Las Piñas, Parañaque and other towns surround Manila.

RIVALRY BETWEEN BONIFACIO AND AGUINALDO

- If the Filipinos had stayed united, they could surely have defeated the Spaniards.
- Unfortunately, a rivalry split the ranks of the Filipino revolutionaries.
- The two groups competed for leadership.
- Those two groups were the Magdiwangs and the Magdalos.
- The Magdiwangs supported the leadership of Bonifacio as leader because he started the revolution.
- The Magdalos supported Aguinaldo as leader because he won his battles.
- This rivalry hurt the cause and made them lose in many battles.
- The Tejeros Assembly was held.

TEJEROS ASSEMBLY

- Both rival groups decided to meet at Tejeros, Cavite on March 22, 1897.
- They wanted to settle the controversy on leadership because a revolution must have only one leader.
- They decided to elect the officers of the Revolutionary Government.
- Bonifacio was confident. His followers outnumbered the followers of Aguinaldo.
- Bonifacio presided over the election for new leaders of the revolution.
- But Bonifacio did not know the Filipinos no longer wanted him as a leader.
- During the elections, Aguinaldo won the majority vote for new President of the First Revolutionary Government.
- Bonifacio had lost the role of the leader to Aguinaldo.
- Bonifacio also lost for the election for vice-president and the other lower positions.
- As a consolation, Bonifacio was elected to the last office of the secretary of interior.

- But his election even to this lowest position was protested by Daniel Tirona. He said a lawyer should occupy that position.

DEATH OF BONIFACIO

- Sadly, the Filipinos now started to fight among themselves instead of just fighting the Spaniards. There was disunity.
- Gen. Aguinaldo's men hunted Bonifacio and his followers.
- At the battle of Limbon, Bonifacio and his men lost the fight and were taken prisoner.
- Andres was wounded his brother was killed.
- His wife, Gregoria de Jesus, was one of the prisoners.
- The Revolutionary government tried Bonifacio and his brother Procopio by military court martial at Maragondon on May 5, 1897.
- The court martial found the Bonifacio brothers guilty of sedition.
- They were sentenced to die. It was a tragic event for the Filipinos due to rivalry.
- May 10, 1897, Andres and Procopio Bonifacio were shot by the squad of Aguinaldo's soldiers under the command of Major Lazaro Makapagal.
- They were executed at Mount Buntis, near Maragondon.

THE BIAKNABATO REPUBLIC

- After the death of Bonifacio, the revolution went from bad to worse for the Filipinos.
- Aguinaldo lost one battle after another.
- The new Spanish governor general, Fernando Primo de Rivera, brought fresh reinforcements from Spain.
- Aguinaldo moved his war camp many times away from Cavite.
- Finally, he hid in the mountain barrio of Biaknabato, San Miguel, Bulacan.
- November 1, 1897, the Filipino revolutionary leaders approved a constitution for a new government.
- This became the Biaknabato Republic.
- It lasted from November 1 to December 30, 1897.
- Aguinaldo was again elected as the President of the Biaknabato Republic.

PACT OF BIAK-NA-BATO

- No one side could win the revolution.
- The Filipinos could not win because they were not united, and the Spaniards had better weapons.
- The Spaniards could not win because the Filipinos wanted their freedom so badly, they were willing to die for it.
- Spanish Governor General Primo de Rivera said. "I can capture their Biak-na-bato headquarters. Any military man can take it. But I cannot end the revolution."
- He sent an olive branch of peace to Aguinaldo. He offered to end the fighting on both sides.
- Aguinaldo decided to accept this peace offer over Governor Primo de Rivera.

- Dr. Pedro A. Paterno acted as the go-between in the peace negotiations.
- This was the historic pact of Biak-na-bato
- It was signed by General Aguinaldo and Governor General Primo Rivera on December 14 and 15, 1897.

AGUINALDO'S EXILE TO HONGKONG

- Peace was proclaimed in the Philippines after the pact of Biak-na-bato.
- General Aguinaldo and other revolutionary leaders went to exile in Hongkong.
- This was part of the agreement to end the fighting.
- Aguinaldo and his companions sailed away and landed in Hong Kong on December 30, 1897.

NO PEACE AFTER THE BIAK-NA-BATO

- Both the Filipinos and the Spaniards broke their peace agreement at Biak-na-bato.
- Spain did not pay the ₱1.7 million war indemnity to the Filipinos only ₱600,000 was paid.
- Secondly the Spanish officials continued to arrest and punish Filipinos who surrendered.
- The Filipinos also cheated. Aguinaldo and his companions used the Spanish money to buy more ammunitions.

HISTORICAL VALUES

The Philippine Revolution teaches us many lessons, as follows:

- The Filipinos lost many battles and lives because the revolution was not really planned well and because of their disunity due pride. They were only forced to fight because of the discovery of the Katipunan.
- Nothing can stop people from how determined they are to fight for their freedom. Many Filipinos were punished for their part in the revolution.
- The rivalry between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo caused the Filipinos to lose many battles and even to fight among themselves; this lack of unity prevented the victory against the Spaniards.

THE 1986 PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

THE THIRD PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC AND ITS INDEPENDENCE FROM AMERICA ON JULY 4, 1946

BIRTH OF REPUBLIC

- 1899-1901 - First republic was headed by Aguinaldo
- 1942-1945 - Second Republic was headed by President Laurel
- July 4, 1946 - New republic was inaugurated at impressive ceremonies in Luneta.
- It was the first independent government in the Philippines.
- This historic event was attended by guests from 27 nations.
- The American Flag was hauled down and the Filipino flag was raised up.
- It was declared that: "A nation is born! Long live, the Philippines! May God bless and prosper the Filipino people and keep them safe and free!"
- Proudly, we took our new place as a new member of the family nations. Other colonies looked up to our country as a leader.

PROBLEM OF THE NEW REPUBLIC

1. **Reconstruction** - the government buildings and records were destroyed. The factories, schools and roads were ruined by the war. Private houses and property were also burned.

2. **Poor government and poor people** - The government and the people were financially broke. There was no money in the national treasury. Millions of people are jobless and homeless.

3. **Peace and Order** - Manila and other cities were full of criminals and rebels. Communists led by Hukbalahap or Huks terrorized the countryside.

4. **Moral and Spiritual decline** - our people had poor moral and spiritual values. Many forgot about God, and they were selfish. Some got rich by selling and buying illegally. Many jobless and homeless people turned to crime and vices like drinking and prostitution. Young people turned into juvenile delinquents. There were many murders, hold-ups, and robberies.

PRESIDENTS OF THE THIRD REPUBLIC

1. Manuel A. Roxas (1946-1948)
2. Elpidio Quirino (1948-1953)
3. Ramon Magsaysay (1954-1957)
4. Carlos P. Garcia (1958 - 1961)
5. Diosdado Macapagal (1962-1965)
6. Ferdinand E. Marcos (1966-1986)

- Each president faced a very serious national problem. But the people voted them into the office because they promise to solve the national problem. All of them tried their best to solve these problems by adopting plans called policies. When they were only candidates before they became president, these plans were called platforms for their political party. After they got elected and became president, the party platform became the policies of their administration.

ROXAS ADMINISTRATION

MANUEL ROXAS

- Roxas was the first president of the third president. He took office May 26, 1946
- Pres. Roxas had a pro-American policy. He had no choice because the US was the only country which could help us with the terrible problems then.
- He made many treaties (agreements) with the U.S on special relations, on the military bases and economic aid.
- March 11, 1947 - Filipinos approved Parity Amendment to the 1935 Constitution.
- This gave Americans the right to develop our natural resources and run our public utilities. They owned the telephone company, the electric company, the mining companies and so on.
- On military bases, Americans continued to own the land and the building of these base like Clark Air Base, Subic Naval Base, Camp John Hay in Baguio, and others were American property on Philippine soil.
- American Parity rights were ended in 1973 Constitution.
- Roxas had good plans for the poor, he asked congress to pass the law giving tenant farmers 70% of the rice harvest and landlord got 30%.

MAGSAYSAY ADMINISTRATION

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

- Magsaysay was the defense secretary under Pres. Quirino.
- He stopped the communist Red peril and became very popular with the people and won the 1953 elections, he defeated Quirino and his VP was Carlos P. Garcia.
- "Savior of Democracy" - Roxas saved the democracy in the Philippines. He stopped the Huk or communist rebellion. Luis Taruc Supremo, the chief.
- "Magsaysay is the guy" - He left his air-conditioned office in Malacañang Palace and toured the countryside. He made surprise visits to government offices and fired corrupt or lazy government officials. He improved conditions in the barrios.
- He was very nationalistic - He was the first President to wear the barong tagalog instead of Western coat and tie. Barong was considered the poor man's shirt, but he made it fashionable and high class. He spoke in tagalog and patronized Philippine products.
- Philippines were in good relations with under countries. The 1954 international conference to establish the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization was hosted at Manila.
- Philippine economy began to boom. Living conditions of our people improve. Philippines was ached of other Asian countries in terms of business and living standards.

GARCIA ADMINISTRATION

CARLOS P. GARCIA

- March 18, 1957 - VP Garcia took over as president. He ran again in the 1957 elections and remained until December 30, 1961.
- For the first time in history, the President and the VP came from different political parties.
- Garcia continued the policies of Pres. Magsaysay
- He made "Filipino First" policy, this encouraged Filipino businessmen. He also encouraged Filipino culture.

MACAPAGAL ADMINISTRATION

DIOSDADO MACAPAGAL

- Macapagal won the 1960 elections and became 5th President of the republic. He promised a "New Era" for the Philippines.
- He used the national language in passport, stamps, traffic signs and typhoon names.
- He changed Philippine Independence Day from July 4th to June 12th.
- He claimed Borneo as part of the Philippine territory.
- He helps to start the MAPHILINDO, a group to bring Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia closer.
- He asked congress to pass the first land reform law in 1963.

MARCOS ADMINISTRATION

FERDINAND E. MARCOS SR.

- Ferdinand E. Marcos defeated Macapagal in 1965 elections and became the 6th president of our country (1966-1986).
- He was also the first president who declared martial law in the Philippines. He was the Philippines president to be ousted by a bloodless revolution called "People Power" in 1986.
- In 1965, President Marcos promised, "This nation can be great again!" He improved the economy and living conditions of the people. He was the president who built the greatest number of roads, bridges, schoolhouses, government buildings, and irrigation system.
- To help run the economy, Marcos hired gifted young experts called "technocrats". He borrowed billions of dollars from foreign banks and foreign governments.
- Filipinos went to the Vietnam War as engineers and medical helpers. Manila hosted the international summit meeting of the seven democratic nations in October 1966.
- President Marcos won a second term in the 1969 elections. He was the only president of the Philippines in November 1970.
- In November 1970, the people also voted for delegates to the constitutional convention to draft a new constitution. There was a popular demand for a new construction for the Philippines. People looked forward to a peaceful improvement of the government. They did not know it would turn into a dictatorship under Marcos.

THE MARTIAL LAW PERIOD OF PRESIDENT MARCOS

END OF MARCOS PRECIDENCY AND EDSA PEOPLE POWER REVOLUTION ON FEBRUARY 22, 1986

CORAZON "CORY" AQUINO PRESIDENCY AND THE FOURTH PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC AFTER MARTIAL LAW

CORY AQUINO TO BONG-BONG MARCOS

THE PBBM PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

PICTOGRAPHIC ROUTE OF MAGELLAN'S VOYAGE

Ferdinand Magellan's Historic Voyage around the World

- He was one of the greatest explorers of all time. His name was Ferdinand Magellan. He was the person who planned and led one of the most dangerous and deadly expeditions in history—the first voyage around the world. He circumnavigated the earth.
- He was born in the year 1480 in the tiny kingdom of Portugal in a small town that lies far off in the distant hills. Magellan was born during a time when the world was just starting to be explored by men in sailing ships.
- Magellan was only eight years old, when explorers from Portugal became the first Europeans to reach the southern tip of Africa.
- In 1513 Magellan asked King Manuel of Portugal for permission to sail to the Spice Islands. His best maps convinced him that he could sail to the Spice Islands by going around the southern tip of South America. He thought that this route would be shorter than eastward to the southern tip of Africa & across the Indian Ocean.

KING CHARLES I

- In 1517, Magellan traveled to Spain to the palace of king, Charles the First and convinced the king, that his country could get richer if it could find a better trade route to Asia. And the king decided to give him everything he needed to sail around the world.

Meanwhile, only seven months later, in this shallow harbor in southern Spain, Magellan could be found checking over each of his five ships one last time.

Magellan's ships, 1519		
Ship	Tonnage	Crewmen:
		234
Trinidad	110	55
San Antonio	120	60
Concepcion	90	45
Victoria	85	42
Santiago	75	32

- King Manuel ordered a naval detachment to pursue Ferdinand Magellan, but Magellan avoided the

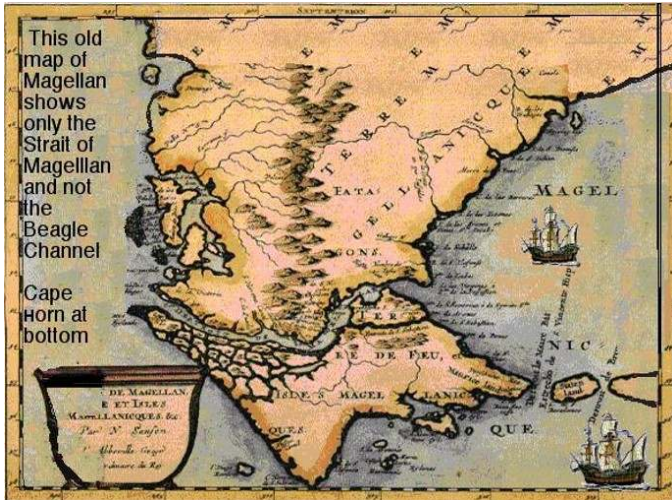
Portuguese. After stopping at the Canary Islands, Ferdinand Magellan arrived at the Cape Verde Islands, where they set course for Cape St. Augustine in Brazil. On November 20, they crossed the equator; on December 6, the crew sighted Brazil.

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- Brazil was Portuguese territory, Magellan avoided it, and on December 13 anchored near present day Rio de Janeiro. The crew was resupplied, but good conditions caused them to delay.
- They sailed south along South America's east coast, looking for the strait that Magellan believed would lead to the Spice Islands. The fleet reached Río de la Plata on January 10, 1520.

Santiago, sent down the coast on a scouting expedition, was wrecked in a sudden storm. All its crewmembers survived and made it safely to shore. Two of them returned, overland, to inform Magellan of what had happened, and bring rescue to their comrades. After this experience, Magellan decided to wait for a few weeks more before resuming the voyage again.

- The Straits of Magellan cut through the southern tip of South America connecting the Atlantic and Pacific. At 52°S latitude on August 24, 1520, the fleet reached Cape Virgenes and concluded they had found the passage, because the waters were brine and deep inland.
- Four ships began the 373-mile-long passage that Magellan called the ("All Saints' Channel"), because the fleet traveled through it on November 1, All Saints' Day.
- On November 28, the three remaining ships entered the South Pacific. Magellan named the waters

the Pacific Ocean because of its stillness.



- They sailed for three months without seeing any land except for two uninhabited islands while the sailors grew afraid and worried about starving. The water was too bad to drink, and the sailors became sick with scurvy. To keep from dying, they had to eat the rats that lived on the ships, as well as leather hides and even sawdust.
- During these long months at sea, nineteen crewmembers died.
- Early March of 1521, they reached the tropical island we now know as
- Guam. Here they found enough fresh water and food to carry them as far as the archipelago now called the Philippines.
- In the Philippines, it wasn't long before a horrible thing happened, because Magellan and many of his sailors were killed in a battle in Mactan, Cebu.
- Only 110 men were still alive, and only two ships out of the three that remained could be taken when they left to find the Spice Islands. The explorers weren't very far from the Spice Islands, they got lost after sailing in the wrong direction, but, after turning around, they finally got there.
- In the Spice Islands, the ships were loaded with spices. The explorers decided that one ship, the Trinidad, should try to get to the Spanish colony of Panama by sailing east back across the Pacific Ocean while the other ship, the Victoria, should sail west across the Indian Ocean, around Africa and on to Europe.

- Early in September of the year 1522, the Victoria finally made it to Europe, when it sailed into the Spanish harbor it had left from almost three years before. And, by then, only 18 men were still left alive out of the 241 who had begun the expedition.
- And even though the great explorer Magellan never lived to see this day, the few that survived had managed to do what no one had ever done before: they had sailed about 50,000 miles or 83,000 kilometers, all the way around the world, and they not only proved that Asia could be reached by sailing west from Europe, they had also proven for the first time in history that the world is round!

CONCEPT OF CONSTITUTION

WHAT IS CONSTITUTION?

- “that set of rules, principles, and customs that establish the limits and distribute the fundamental powers of government and define its relation with the citizens.” (J. Bernas, 1997)
- “that written instrument by which the powers of government are established, limited, defined and distributed.”
- Is a body of fundamental rules and maxims in accordance with which the sovereign will is expressed, the powers of government defined and are habitually exercised (Paulino, 1990).
- It has been defined by Cooley “as the fundamental law of the state, containing the principles upon which government is founded, regulating the division of the sovereign powers and directing to what person each of these is to be exercised.”
- With respect to the Philippines, a constitution is a written instrument by which the fundamental powers of the government are established, limited and defined and by which these powers are distributed among the several departments or branches for their safe and useful exercise for the benefit of the people. (Malcolm and Laurel)

OUTLINE OF THE CONSTITUTION

- Sets out basic principles upon which government will operate and will be established the Philippines was built and operates.
- Broken down into the Preamble and articles.
- There are 18 major provisions in the 1987 constitution.

THE MAJOR PROVISIONS IN THE 1987 CONSTITUTION

- I. National Territory
- II. Declaration of Principles and State Policies
- III. Bill of Rights
- IV. Citizenship
- V. Suffrage
- VI. Legislative Department
- VII. Executive Department
- VIII. Judicial Department
- IX. Constitutional Commissions
- X. Local Government
- XI. Accountability of Public Officials
- XII. National Economy and Patrimony
- XIII. Social Justice and Human Rights
- XIV. Education, Science and Technology, Arts, Culture and Sports
- XV. The family
- XVI. General Provisions

XVII. Amendments or Revisions

XVIII. Transitory Provisions

ROLES OF CONSTITUTION

- An expression of national ideals and unity
- A symbol of government’s legitimacy
- An outline of government structure
- An instrument of political stability

NATURE OF CONSTITUTION

Binding on all citizens and all agencies or organs of the government.

The law which all other laws must conform to.

The test of legality of all government action.

- It serves as a yardstick by which any activities of the government or the people are to be measured.
- It is the charter creating the government.
- It is the fundamental law of the land.
- It is the supreme law.

Purpose of a Constitution: Its primary purpose is:

- To define the organization of the government, its powers and functions, and the principles governing its operation.
 - To prescribe the permanent framework of government.
 - To assign to the various departments their respective powers and duties.
 - To establish fixed principles upon which the government is founded; and
 - To promote public welfare.
- The Supreme Court has the final authority to interpret the constitution through a Judicial Review.

WHAT IS A JUDICIAL REVIEW?

It is the procedure adopted by the Supreme Court to determine if a certain government act is in accordance with the provision of the constitution (Art. VIII, Sec. 40-2)

Constitutions are...

...enacted or evolved... as to origin

...written or unwritten... as to form

...rigid or flexible... as to manner of amending.

Requisites of a good written constitution



- As to form:
 1. Brief (concise)
 2. Broad (comprehensive)
 3. Definite (clear)
- As to content: should contain the following provisions
 1. constitution of government
 2. constitution of liberty
 3. constitution of sovereignty
 4. the preamble
 5. should contain provisions pertaining to social justice, national economy, education, general provisions, and family
- A good written constitution must be comprehensive in scope, brief in form and clear or definite in language! Why?
 - It must be comprehensive because it covers the whole framework of government and governs the state’s affairs in general.
 - It must be brief because it must lay down mere guidelines and it is said that a constitution must be brief because “its great outlines should be emphasized/marked...!”
 - It must be definite or clear because any vagueness may lead to opposing interpretations that may cause “confusions.



- Basic Principles of Government Expressed in our Constitution**
1. The supremacy of the constitution
 2. The rule of the majority with respect to rights of the minority (Different forms of the rule of majority such as) a. Simple majority, b. Two-thirds majority, c. Three fourths majority
 3. The observance of government of laws and not of men
 4. The welfare of the people is the supreme law.

CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XVII of the Philippine Constitution deals with its amendments or revisions.

- This entire article implies two things:
1. Our constitution is rigid and can be changed not by ordinary legislation but by a legal process.
 2. Sovereignty resides in the people since it takes the people’s approval to finally effect a change in the constitution.

Distinguishing Amendment from Revision		
AMENDMENT	REVISION	SIMILARITY
1. Only a part or parts of the constitution is/are changed	1. Changing or re-writing the entire constitution	Both signify CHANGE in the text and the meaning of the constitution
2. Its intention is to improve or add a new provision or delete an existing one	2. Its intention is a re-examination of the entire document or place a structural change	

STEPS IN CHANGING THE CONSTITUTION (Article XVII, Sec. 2-3)

1. Congress
2. Constitutional Convention
3. Electorate/People

Definition of Terms

- **Constitutional Convention** - is a body assembled for the express purpose of framing a constitution, or revising the Constitution, or formulating amendments to it.
- **Ratification** - means the direct approval by the people of the amendment to, or revision of, the Constitution through a plebiscite.

Note: The 1987 Constitution took effect immediately upon its ratification by a majority votes cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose held on February 2, 1987. Its ratification was announced on **February 11, 1987**, by Proclamation No. 58.

- **Recall of officers** - is the legal process by which the registered voters of a local government unit remove, for loss of confidence, elective local officials. It is a method of removing officials from the office who are not performing their functions to the satisfaction of the people.
- **On Impeachment: Who can be subjected to it? -** The President, the VP, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Auditor General, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of, culpable violation of the Constitution, treason, bribery, or other high crimes.