The Philippine Revolution

Physical education (Escuela de Enfermería Isabel de Hungría)



Scan to open on Studocu

Studocu is not sponsored or endorsed by any college or university
Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)

THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

The Philippine Revolution began in 1896 and really ended only on 1901. At first, it was a war of independence against Spain. Later, it turned into a war of independence against the United states, because the American imperialists replaced the Spaniards. The first part of the revolution was a success – the Filipinos got rid of the Spaniards. But it was a very bloody revolution. Many lives were lost. Many of our best heroes were killed during the revolution.

REVOLUTION BEGINS

Bonifacio gathered his men in the hills of Balintawak. On August 26, 1896, Bonifacio angrily tore his residence certificate (cedula). Bonifacio shouted for freedom. Inspired by Bonifacio, the other Katipuneros also tore their cedulas and called for a revolution. They cried, “Mabuhay ang Pilipinas! Mabuhay ang Katipunan!” Thus the Philippine Revolution of 1896 was born.

CAUSES OF REVOLUTION

1. The abuses of Spanish Officials and priests;
2. Persecution of Filipino Leaders who defended the rights of their fellow countrymen;
3. Filipinos' desire to regain their independence; and
4. Discovery of the Katipunan and Bonifacio's call for revolution.

FIRST BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION

First battle of the revolution took place at the town of San Juan Del Monte at dawn of Sunday, August30, 1896. Bonifacio and some other 1000 Katipuneros attacked the Spanish arsenal at San Juan. The Filipinos were armed only with bolos, a few handmade guns (paltiks), old rifles, bamboo spears, and amulets (anting-anting).The Superior weapons of the Spanish Armed Forces won the day. Bonifacio and his men fled from the scene of battle, and left 153 dead comrades behind.

SPREAD OF THE REVOLUTION

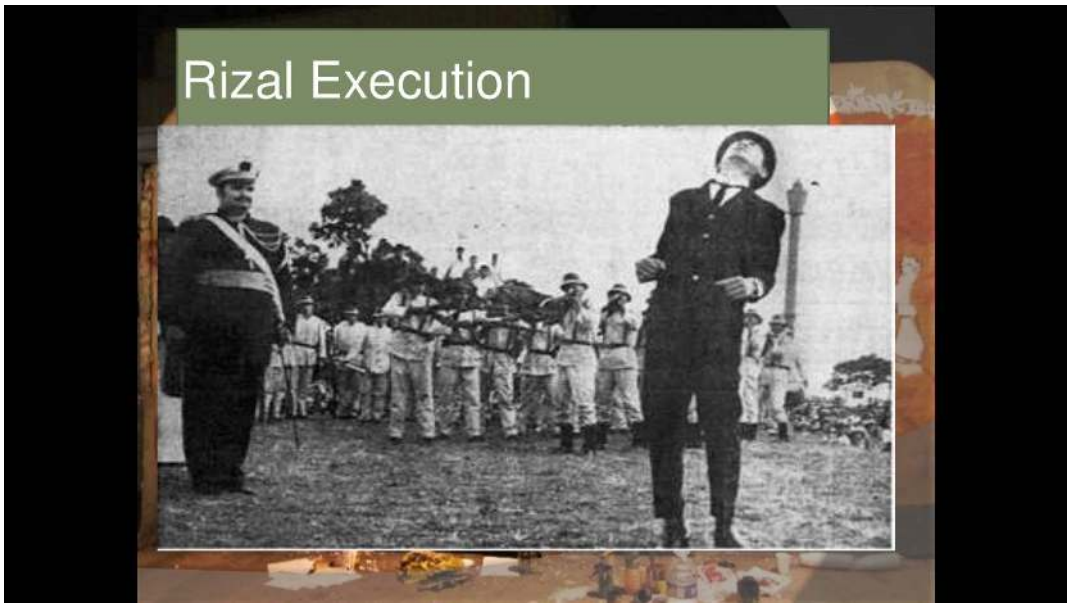
This document is available free of charge on studocu

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)

The revolution quickly spread like wild fire in Southern Luzon. Ramon Blanco - Spanish Governor General declared a state of war in eight provinces: Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas.

EXECUTION OF RIZAL AND OTHER MARTYRS

Many Filipino patriots were arrested and put in prison at Fort Santiago. About 1000 Filipinos were exiled to Guam, Africa and other Spanish prisons abroad. Dr. Jose Rizal was the famous martyr of the Philippine Revolution of 1896. He was put in prison at Fort Santiago and tried by the military court. At dawn of December 30, 1896, he was shot by a firing squad at the Luneta. He was the greatest national hero.



AGUINALDO AND FILIPINO VICTORIES IN BATTLE

The Filipino freedom fighter fought with crude weapons: bolos, clubs, stones, bamboo spears, old muskets and homemade guns (paltiks). They fought with fierce courage The greatest victory in battle was won by Emilio Aguinaldo in the Battle of Binakayan, Cavite on November 9-11, 1896. The Filipino victory in Binakayan spread the flames of revolution.

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)

RIVALRY BETWEEN BONFACIO AND AGUINALDO

Two groups competed for leadership competition: MAGDIWANGS & MAGDALOS

MAGDIWANGS supported Bonifacio as leader because of he started the revolution. MAGDALOS supported Aguinaldo as leader because he won his battle while Bonifacio lost all his battles. The rivalry hurt the cause of revolution and made them lose many battles. They did not help each other's side.

TEJEROS ASSEMBLY

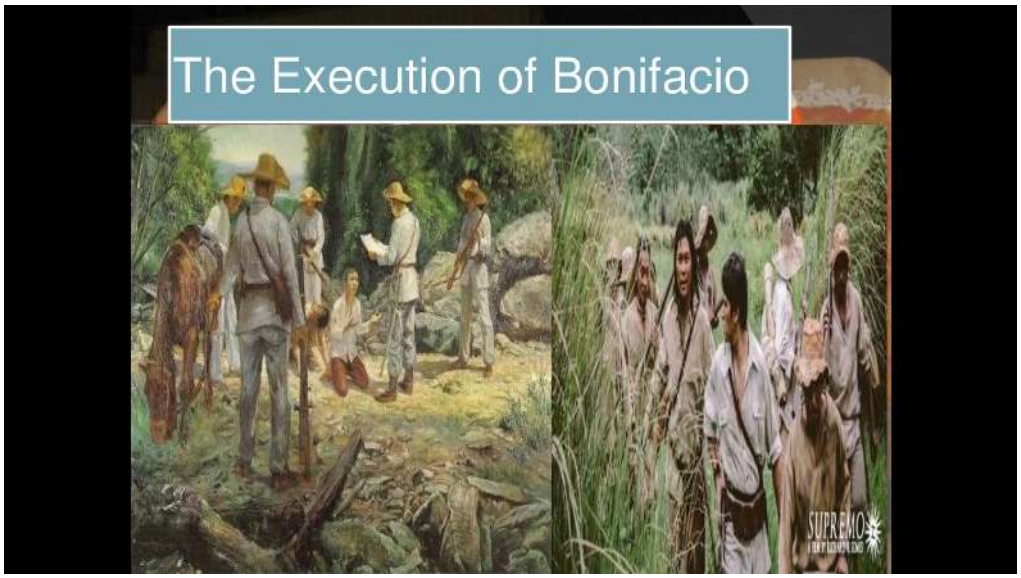
The rival groups decided to meet at Tejeros, Cavity on March 22, 1897. They decided to elect the officers of a Revolutionary Government. Magdiwang followers outnumbered the followers of AGUINALDO. During the election, Aguinaldo won the majority vote for new President of the First Revolutionary Government. Bonifacio was elected to the last office of secretary of the interior but it was protested by Daniel Tirona. Bonifacio lost his temper and nearly shot Tirona. He regused to accet the results of the election. And he insisted that he was still the leader of the revolution. Thus, Bonifacio made trouble for the revolution.

DEATH OF BONIFACIO

General Aguinaldo's men hunted Bonifacio and his followers. At the battle of Limbon, Bonifacio and his men lost the fight and were taken as prisoner. 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 and they were sentenced to death.But Aguinaldo reduced it and turned it into life imprisonment. On May 10, 1897, Andres and Procopio Bonifacio were shot by a squad of Aguinaldo's soldiers under the command of Major Lazaro Macapagal. They were executed at Mount Buntis, near Maragondon.

This document is available free of charge on studocu

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)



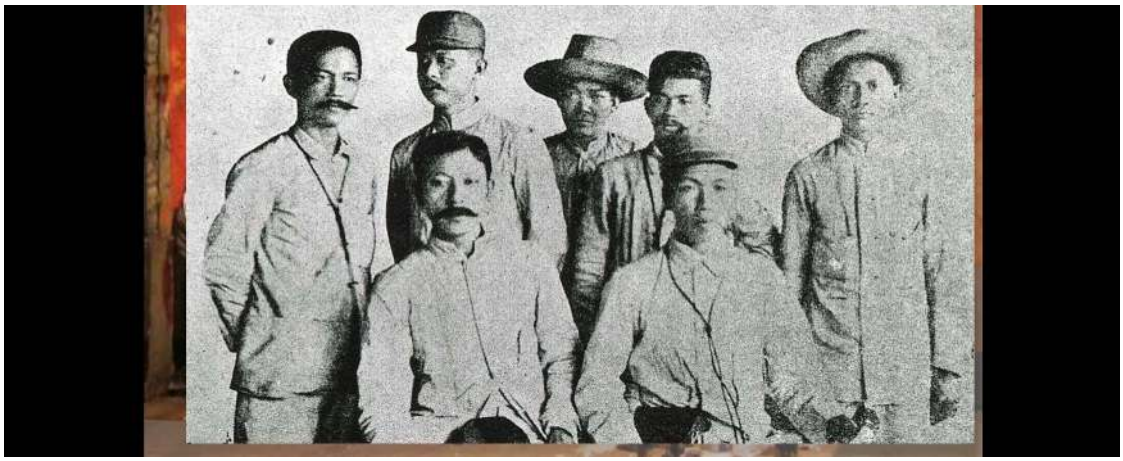
BIAKNABATO REPUBLIC

Fernando Primo de Rivera, new Spanish governor general, brought fresh reinforcements from Spain. Aguinaldo moved his war camp many times away from Cavite. He hid in the mountain Barrio of BiaknaBato, San Miguel, Bulacan. On November l, 1897 Filipino approved a new government. This became the BiaknaBato Republic. This lasted only a short time from November l- December 30, 1897. Aguinaldo was elected as president of the Republic.

PACT OF BIAKNABATO

Spanish Governor General Primo de Rivera told the Spanish Cortes (Parliament): "l can capture their BiaknaBato headquarters. Any man can take it. But I cannot end the revolution"so he sent the olive branch of peace to Aguinaldo. He offered to end the fighting on both sides. Aguinaldo accepted the peace offer of the general. Dr. Pedro A. Paterno, a prominent Filipino, acted as the go-between in the peace negotiations. The peace negotiation was successful. It was signed by General Aguinaldo and Governor General Primo de Rivera on December 14-15, 1897.

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)



AGUINALDO'S EXILE TO HONG KONG

Peace was proclaimed in the Philippines after the Pact of Biaknabato.General Aguinaldo and other revolutionary leaders went to an exile in Hong Kong. They sailed away and landed in Hong Kong on December 30, 1997.

WOMEN OF THE REVOLUTION:

Mechora Aquino (popularly Known as Tandang Sora or Grand Old Woman Of Balintawak)
Gregoria Montoya (Joan of Arc of Cavite)

Agueda Kahabagan (Joan Of arc of Santa Cruz, Laguna)

Teresa Magbanua (Joan of Arc of Visayas)

Trinidad Tecson (Mother of BiaknaBato)

Nazaria Lagos (Florence Nightingale of Panay)

Patronicia Gamboa (Heroine of Jaro)

Marcela Agoncillo (wife of Filipino diplomat Filipe Agoncillo

NO PEACE AFTER BIAKNABATO

Both the Filipinos and the Spaniards broke their peace agreement at Biaknabato. The Spaniards did not pay PI .7 M war indemnity to the Filipinos, only P600,000 was paid. The Filipinos also cheated. Aguinaldo and his companions used the Spanish money to buy arms and ammunition. The Filipino patriots did not surrender their weapons. They wanted to continue the revolution.

This document is available free of charge on studocu

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)

HISTORICAL VALUES

1. The Filipinos lost many battles and lives because the revolution was not really planned well. They were only forced to fight because of the discovery of Katipunan.

2. Nothing can stop a people who are determined to fight for their freedom.

3. Many Filipinos were punished for their part in the revolution. But these martyrs and heroes only made the other Filipinos more willing to fight and even die for their cause.

4. The rivalry between Bonifacio and Aguinaldo caused the Filipinos to loss many battles and even to fight among themselves. This lack of unity prevented the victory against the Spaniards.

Reference:

Zaide, G., & Zaide S. (2007). Philippine History and Government. Quezon City, Philippines. All-Nations Publishing.

Downloaded by Louie Kamangyan (louiebongcawel21@gmail.com)