

### ACTIVITY 5F: MY HERO, MY INSPIRATION

#### Instructions

1. Conduct a brief biographical survey of the following enumerated national heroes. Then fill in the necessary data required in the given table.
2. Criteria for scoring:
  - Facts presented - 20 points
  - In-depth discussions - 20 points

Heroes	Brief Biographical Entry	Notable Characteristics	Contributions to Nation-building
1. Jose Rizal	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Jose Protasio Rizal Mercado y Alonso Realonda.</b></p> <p><i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Calamba, Laguna</b></p> <p><i>Birthdate:</i> <b>June 19, 1861</b></p> <p><i>Death Date:</i> <b>December 30, 1896</b></p> <p><i>Education:</i></p> <p><b>He studied at the Jesuit Ateneo Municipal in Manila and won many literary honors and prizes. He obtained a bachelor of arts degree with highest honors in 1877. For a time, he studied at the University of Santo Tomas, and in 1882 he left for Spain to enter the Central University of Madrid, where he completed his medical and humanistic studies.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Intelligent</li><li>● Open-minded</li><li>● Hardworking</li><li>● Selfless</li><li>● Passionate</li><li>● Nationalist</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● He was a prolific poet, essayist, and novelist whose most famous works were his two novels, Noli Me Tángere and its sequel, El filibusterismo.</li><li>● His works formed the nucleus of literature that inspired peaceful reformists and armed revolutionaries alike.</li><li>● A nationalist icon in the Philippines for helping the country take its first steps toward independence.</li><li>● Became a member of the Propaganda movement and connected to other Filipinos who wanted Spanish rule.</li></ul>

<p><b>2. Andres Bonifacio</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Andrés Bonifacio y de Castro</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Tondo, Manila,</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>Nov. 30, 1863</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>May 10, 1897</b>  <i>Education:</i>  <b>Orphaned early, he interrupted his primary schooling in order to earn a living as a craftsman and then as clerk-messenger and agent of foreign commercial firms in Manila. Bonifacio was born of poor parents in Manila and had little formal education, working as a messenger and warehouse keeper before becoming involved in revolutionary activity</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Patriot</li> <li>• Self-educated</li> <li>• Smart</li> <li>• Well-read</li> <li>• Responsible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was a leader of the Philippine Revolution and the president of the Tagalog Republic, a short-lived government in the Philippines.</li> <li>• He founded the Katipunan, a secret society which spearheaded the uprising against the Spanish and laid the groundwork for the first Philippine Republic.</li> <li>• Philippine patriot who instigated the revolt of August 1896 against the Spanish.</li> <li>• Founded the Katipunan and joined La Liga Filipina, which aims in intensifying the reformist movement for reforms.</li> <li>• Bonifacio advocated complete independence from Spain.</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Emilio Aguinaldo</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Kawit, Cavite, Philippines</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>March 22, 1869</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>February 6, 1964</b>  <i>Education:</i>  <b>Aguinaldo was of Chinese and Tagalog parentage. He attended San Juan de Letrán College in Manila but left school early to help his mother run the family farm. In August 1896 he was mayor of Cavite Viejo (present-day Kawit; adjacent to Cavite city) and was the local leader of the Katipunan, a revolutionary society that fought bitterly</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Orderly</li> <li>• Organized</li> <li>• Systematic</li> <li>• Controlled</li> <li>• Committed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1898, he achieved independence of the Philippines from Spain.</li> <li>• Elected the first president of the new republic under the Malolos Congress.</li> <li>• He also led the Philippine-American War against U.S. resistance to Philippine independence.</li> <li>• He was also the local leader of a revolutionary society fighting Spanish rule over the Philippines.</li> <li>• As the president, he ordered the creation of the Philippine flag and composition of the national anthem, and declared the</li> </ul>

	and successfully against the Spanish.		nation's independence from Spain on June 12, 1898.
<b>4. Apolinario Mabini</b>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Apolinario Mabini y Maranan</b></p> <p><i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Talaga, Tanauwan, Batangas</b></p> <p><i>Birthdate:</i> <b>July 23, 1864</b></p> <p><i>Death Date:</i> <b>May 13, 1903</b></p> <p><i>Education:</i></p> <p><b>Apolinario earned his Bachelor's degree and official recognition as a Professor of Latin in 1887. He went on to study law at the University of Santo Tomas. From there, Mabini entered the legal profession in order to defend poor people. He had himself faced discrimination in school from fellow students and professors, who picked on him for his shabby clothing before they realized how brilliant he was. It took Mabini six years to complete his law degree since he worked long hours as a law clerk and a court transcriptionist in addition to his studies. He ultimately earned his law degree in 1894 at the age of 30.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Eloquent</li> <li>● Political savvy</li> <li>● Intelligent</li> <li>● Humble</li> <li>● Had an exceptional memory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He formulated the principles of a democratic popular government, endowing the historical struggles of the Filipino people with a coherent ideological orientation.</li> <li>● The first prime minister of the Philippines upon the establishment of the First Philippine Republic. Mabini was called the brains and conscience of the revolution.</li> <li>● Mabini's work and thoughts on the government shaped the Philippines' fight for independence over the next century.</li> <li>● As a Filipino revolutionary leader, educator, lawyer, and statesman who served first as a legal and constitutional adviser to the Revolutionary Government.</li> </ul>

<p><b>5. Marcelo H. Del Pilar</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Marcelo Hilario del Pilar y Gatmaitán</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Cupang (now Barangay San Nicolas), Bulacan, Bulacan.</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>August 30, 1850</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>July 4, 1896</b>  <i>Education:</i>  <b>He studied at the Colegio de San José and later at the University of Santo Tomas, where he finished his law course in 1880. Fired by a sense of justice against the abuses of the clergy, Del Pilar attacked bigotry and hypocrisy and defended in court the impoverished victims of racial discrimination. He preached the gospel of work, self-respect, and human dignity. His mastery of Tagalog, his native language, enabled him to arouse the consciousness of the masses to the need for unity and sustained resistance against the Spanish tyrants.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● propagandist</li> <li>● satirist</li> <li>● Inculcated the virtue of work, self-respect and human dignity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He founded “Diariong Tagalog” to propagate democratic liberal ideas among farmers and peasants.</li> <li>● He tried to marshal the nationalist sentiment of the enlightened Filipino ilustrados, or bourgeoisie, against Spanish imperialism.</li> <li>● For his 150 essays and 66 editorials mostly published in La Solidaridad and various anti-friar pamphlets, del Pilar is widely regarded as the "Father of Philippine Journalism."</li> <li>● Samahang Plaridel, an organization of veteran journalists and communicators, was founded in October 2003 to honor del Pilar's ideals.</li> </ul>
<p><b>6. Sultan Kudarat</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Sultan Muhammad Dipatuan Kudarat</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Maguindanao</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>1581</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>1671 (aged 89–90)</b>  <i>About:</i>  <b>He was the 7th Sultan of Maguindanao from 1619 to 1671. This great Muslim leader ruled over his Sultanate of Maguindanao (now Mindanao) in a span of 52 years (1619-1671).</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Strongest and greatest Mindanao sultan</li> <li>● Powerful</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● During his reign, he successfully fought off Spanish invasions and hindered the spread of Roman Catholicism in the island of Mindanao much like the other Muslim rulers of the southern Philippine archipelago.</li> </ul>

<p><b>7. Juan Luna</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Juan Luna de San Pedro y Novicio Ancheta</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Badoc, Ilocos Norte</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>October 24, 1857</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>December 7, 1899</b>  <i>About:</i>  <b>Luna left for Barcelona in 1877, together with his elder brother Manuel, who was a violinist. While there, Luna widened his knowledge of the art and he was exposed to the immortal works of the Renaissance masters. One of his private teachers, Alejo Vera, a famous contemporary painter in Spain, took Luna to Rome to undertake certain commissions.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political activist</li> <li>● dynamic</li> <li>● vigorous</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● He became one of the first recognized Philippine artists.</li> <li>● One of the first internationally-recognized Filipino painters</li> <li>● His work "Spoliarium", exposed the abuses of the Spanish colonization.</li> <li>● Luna also took part in the revolutionary government by accepting appointment by the executive board of the Philippine revolutionary government as member of the Paris delegation working for the diplomatic recognition of the Philippine Republic.</li> </ul>
<p><b>8. Melchora Aquino</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>Melchora Aquino de Ramos</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Balintawak, Caloocan, Manila,</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>6 January 1812</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>19 February 1919</b>  <i>About:</i>  <b>He was a Filipina revolutionary who became known as "Tandang Sora" ("Elder Sora") because of her age during the Philippine Revolution.</b>  <b>Aquino, daughter of a peasant couple, Juan and Valentina Aquino, never attended school. However, she was apparently literate at an early age and talented as a singer and performed at local events as well as at Mass for her Church.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Literate</li> <li>● Intelligent</li> <li>● Talented</li> <li>● Protective</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She largely contributed to the Katipunan and was nicknamed the <i>Mother of the Katipunan</i>.</li> <li>● She was known as the "Grand Woman of the Revolution" and the "Mother of Balintawak" for her contributions.</li> <li>● Tandang Sora operated a store, which became a refuge for the sick and wounded revolutionaries. She fed, gave medical attention to and encouraged the revolutionaries with motherly advice and prayers.</li> </ul>

<p><b>9. Gabriela Silang</b></p>	<p><i>Full name:</i> <b>María Josefa Gabriela Cariño de Silang</b>  <i>Birthplace:</i> <b>Caniogan, Santa, Ilocos Sur</b>  <i>Birthdate:</i> <b>March 19, 1731</b>  <i>Death Date:</i> <b>20 September 1763</b>  <i>Education:</i>  <b>She received a Christian upbringing from the town's parish priest, and attained elementary level education at the town's convent school. After being separated from her parents early in her childhood, she was raised by a priest, who eventually arranged a marriage between her and the wealthy businessman.</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Fearless warrior</li> <li>● Great Leader</li> <li>● Courageous</li> <li>● Brave</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● She infused the struggle with the brilliance and serenity of a woman warrior.</li> <li>● She was a military general in the resistance to Spanish colonialism and led the longest sustained revolt against the colonizers.</li> <li>● She was a Filipina revolutionary leader best known as the first female leader of an Ilocano movement for independence from Spain.</li> <li>● She took over the reins of her husband Diego Silang's revolutionary movement after his assassination in 1763, leading the Ilocano rebel movement for four months before she was captured and executed by the colonial government of the Spanish East Indies.</li> </ul>
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