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Republic of the Philippines
CAMARINES NORTE STATE COLLEGE
F. Pimentel Avenue, Brgy. 2, Daet, Camarines Norte - 4600, Philippines

College of Arts and Sciences

NAME: Angelyn D. Vega
COURSE & BLOCK: BS in DEVCOMM 1A

Learning Activity

Activity 1

Answer the following questions

- Who are the primary sources of the story? How did they participate in the revolution?**
 - The three primary sources are the accounts of Dr. Pio Valenzuela, Santiago Alvarez, and Guillermo Masangkay. They participated in the revolution as the witnesses on the happenings during the revolution. Their accounts becomes our background knowledge on what really happened that day.
- According to the accounts, where and when did the first cry of the revolution happen?**
 - Though they are not the same in giving the exact place on where does the first cry of the revolution happens, its location is in Balintawak, Kalookan. Its dates were also confusing but there was a reason why, maybe the Historians that time were too old to remember the date and maybe they were wakeful. And also that time, the katipunan were went to different area of Balintawak to avoid the Spaniards, that's why there were involve lots of places that makes us confused, but according to Guerrero it's August 26, 1896
- What is the significance of the tearing of the Cedula? What did cedula signify?**
 - The cedula is a reminder of Spain's tyranny against Filipinos who were branded as "indios" during the invaders' 300-year rule. It's a piece of paper that symbolizes the Spaniards' oppression and tearing the same means the start of our fight for freedom and independence.
- What are similarities and differences among the three accounts?**
 - At the close of August 1896, members of the Katipunan secret society (Katipuneros) led by Andrés Bonifacio rose up in revolt somewhere in an area referred to as Caloocan, wider than the jurisdiction of present-day Caloocan City which may have overlapped into present-day Quezon City.

Originally the term cry referred to the first clash between the Katipuneros and the Civil Guards (Guardia Civil). The cry could also refer to the tearing up of community tax certificates (cédulas personales) in defiance of their allegiance to Spain. The inscriptions of "Viva la Independencia Filipina" can also be referred as term for the cry. This was literally accompanied by patriotic shouts.

Because of competing accounts and ambiguity of the place where this event took place, the exact date and place of the Cry is in contention. From 1908 until 1963, the official stance was that the cry occurred on August 26 in Balintawak. In 1963 the Philippine government declared a shift to August 23 in Pugad Lawin, Quezon City.

5. **How does the National Historical Commission of the Philippines verify or authenticate the historical accounts?**

- ✚ The National Historical Commission of the Philippines is a government agency of the Philippines. Its mission is "the promotion of Philippine history and cultural heritage through research, dissemination, conservation, sites management and heraldry works." As such, it aims to inculcate awareness and appreciation of the noble deeds and ideals of our heroes and other illustrious Filipinos, to instill pride in the Filipino people and to rekindle the Filipino spirit through the lessons of history.