

(MULTIPLE CHOICES) 50 ITEMS

1. Their death signaled the beginning of the Propaganda Movement. (Martyrdom of GOMBURZA)
2. Which of the following was not a reform sought from the Spanish government by the propagandists? (Change of government from absolute to the limited monarch)
3. The first editor of La Solidaridad. (Graciano Lopez Jaena)
4. Which of the following is not true of the La Solidaridad?
 - A. It was a forum for discussion of the issues concerning the Philippines.
 - B. It was the official organ of the reform movement.
 - (C. It featured articles about the good deeds of the friars.)
 - D. It was a vehicle for the expression of the political views of the reformers.
5. Diariong Tagalog was founded by: (Marcelo del Pilar)
6. Rizal's anatomy of a revolution that failed was the: (El Filibusterismo)
7. Who was the president of the Asociacion La Solidaridad? (Galiciano Apacible)
8. The political section of the Asociacion Hispano-Filipino was under the charge of: (Marcelo H. del Pilar)
9. The first Masonic lodge in the Philippines was Lodge: (LODGE NILAD)
10. The rightist wing of La Liga came to be called (Cuerpos de Compromisarios)
11. Katipunan was anchored on the political platform of separating the country from Spain. (True)
12. The newspaper of the Katipunan was known as: The Kalayaan
13. The fundamental teachings of the Katipunan were embodied in the document written by Emilio Jacinto known as: (The Kartilya ng Katipunan)
14. All of the following are reasons behind the failure of the reform movement, except one. Which is the exception?
 - A. Petty quarrels among reformists
 - B. Spain's preoccupation with her own internal problems
 - C. Lack of finances to support propaganda activities
 - (D. Failure of the friars to counter attacks on the clergy)
15. The highest grade of membership in the Katipunan was called: (Bayani)
16. What was the alleged cause of the discovery of the Katipunan? (Patino's disclosure of the secrets of the society)
17. The password used by a KAWAL in the Katipunan: GOMBURZA

18. The pen name Taga-Ilog was associated with: (Antonio Luna)
19. The central leadership of the KKK was the: (Kataastaasang Sanggunian)
20. Rizal was not in favor of the revolution planned by the Katipunan because of the:
(Unpreparedness of the Katipuneros for an armed struggle)
21. This event reflected the decision of the Katipunan to stage a revolution against Spain. (Cry of Montalban)
22. The leader of the Magdiwang faction of the KKK in Cavite was: (Mariano Alvarez)
23. The Cry of Pugad Lawin marked the end of: (Filipino vassalage to Spain)
24. The first real battle fought by the Filipinos against the Spaniards was the Battle of: (Pinaglabanan)
25. Bonifacio's formal declaration of the nullity of decisions reached at the Tejeros Convention was known as The Acta de Imus: (False)
26. Under the Naic Military Agreement, Bonifacio made it clear that he was organizing an army in support of Aguinaldo's revolutionary forces. (False)
27. The president of the Council of War which tried Bonifacio for the charge of sedition was: (Mariano Noriel)
28. Who negotiated the Pact of Biak-na-Bato with Aguinaldo and his men? (Pedro Paterno)
29. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY - Which of following were part of the First Eight Provinces that rose up in arms against Spain: (Part1)
Cavite, Nueva Ecija, Laguna
30. CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY - Which of following were part of the First Eight Provinces that rose up in arms against Spain: (Part2)
Bulacan, Tarlac, Pampanga, Manila, Batangas
31. Author of the Philippine Declaration of Independence: (Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista)
32. Composer of the Marcha Filipino Magdalo: (Julian Felipe)
33. The Sublime Paralytic who later became Aguinaldo's adviser: (Apolinario Mabini)
34. The American general responsible for establishing military government in the country right after the mock battle of Manila: (Wesley Merritt)
35. The American consul who convinced Aguinaldo to collaborate with the Americans in expelling the Spaniards from the Philippines: (E.Spencer Pratt)
36. The last Spanish governor-general of the Philippines: (General Riego de Dios)
37. Belgian consul who acted as mediator for the surrender of the Spaniards to the Americans: (Andre)
38. The commander of the battleship Olympia who defeated the Spanish fleet of Admiral Patricio Montojo: (Commodore George Dewey)

39. Senate President of Spain who headed the Spanish delegation in the drafting of the peace treaty ending the Spanish-American War: (Don Eugenio Montero Rios)
40. The agreement that ended the Spanish-American War of 1898: (The Treaty of Paris)
41. The naval battle that led to the transformation of US into a world power: (Battle of Manila Bay)
42. Government established by Aguinaldo immediately after his return from Hong Kong to prosecute the war against Spain effectively: (Dictatorship)
43. The original title of the Filipino National Anthem: (Marcha Filipina Magdalo)
44. The place where Philippine independence was proclaimed: (Cavite El Viejo, Kawit)
45. Aguinaldo's decree that called for reorganization of local government in areas under their control: (Decree of June 23)
46. US battleship sank at the Havana Bay which led to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War: (USS, Maine)
47. Walled City of Manila where most Spaniards went into hiding after the Battle of Manila Bay: (Intramuros)
48. A Spanish colony in the West Indies which revolted against the Spanish authorities: (Cuba)
49. The Malolos Congress was conceived by Mabini as: (An advisory body)
50. The First Philippine Republic came to be called as: (Malolos Republic)
51. The Malolos Constitution was drafted based on the plan proposed by: (Calderon)
52. The most powerful branch of government under the Malolos Constitution was the: (Legislature)
53. The newspaper of the Malolos Republic came to be known as: (El Heraldo de la Revolucion)
54. Higher education under the First Philippine Republic was promoted through: (Literary University of the Philippines)
55. McKinley's proclamation in which the US made clear its intention of imposing its sovereignty over the Philippines and also made clear the American intention of colonizing the Philippines is known as: (Benevolent Assimilation Policy)
56. Which of the following was the immediate cause of the outbreak of the War of Philippine Independence? (San Juan Bridge Incident)
57. Luna's assassination was a big blow to the Filipino cause as it: (Deprived the nation of an able military tactician in its great hour of need)
58. The defender of La Loma who sacrificed his life during the war against the Americans was: (Jose Torres Bugallon)
59. Gregorio del Pilar sacrificed his life in defense of Aguinaldo in the Battle of: (Tirad Pass)
60. Which island province in the Visayas offered to cooperate with the Americans during the Filipino-American War? (Negros)

61. The American military officer whose life was sacrificed in the Battle of San Mateo was: (Major General Lawton)
62. Bonifacio's Katipunan was revived by: (Luciano San Miguel)
63. The last Filipino general to surrender to the Americans was: (Miguel Malvar)
64. The capture of Aguinaldo was successfully undertaken by: (Frederick Funston)
65. The Bates Treaty _____ Muslim resistance against the Americans during the Filipino-American War. (Neutralized)
66. Who led the Filipinos in attacking the Americans in Balangiga, Samar? (Pedro Sanchez)
67. Under the military government established by the Americans right after the surrender of Manila, the country was governed directly by the US President. (True)
68. The last American military governor of the Philippines was: (Arthur McArthur)
69. The Spooner Amendment to the Army Appropriation Act became the basis for the establishment of: (Civil government in the Philippines)
70. The abolition of the military government and the establishment of the civil government in the country was recommended by: (Schurman Commission)
71. The first American civil governor of the country was: (William H. Taft)
72. Taft became popular among Filipinos during his tenure of office because of his policy known as: (Philippines for the Filipinos)
73. The first American organic law for the Philippines was: (Cooper Act / Philippine Deal of 1902)
74. Which of the following legislations made treasonable the advocacy of independence during the Filipino-American War? (Sedition Law)
75. The first political party in the Philippines was the Federal Party: (True)
76. The formal inauguration of the Philippine Assembly was held at the: (Grand Opera House)
77. Good working relationship between the executive and legislative branches of the American colonial government was fostered with Harrison's creation of: (Council of the State)
78. The Cabinet Crisis of 1923 took place during the tenure of Governor-General: (Leonard Wood)
79. Jones Law of 1916 became popularly known in the Philippines as: (Philippine Autonomy Act)
80. Young Filipinos who were sent to US as scholars of the government to pursue higher education were called: (Pensionados)
81. Founder of the Union Obrera Democratica: (Isabelo de los Reyes)
82. The First Pontifex Maximus of the Philippine Independent Church: (Gregorio Aglipay)
83. First Speaker of the Philippine Assembly: (Sergio Osmeña)
84. Founder of the Partido Federal: (Trinidad H. Pardo de Tavera)

85. First Senate President of the Philippines: (Manuel L. Quezon)
86. Founder of the newspaper, The Tribune: (Alejandro Roces Sr.)
87. First Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: (Cayetano Arellano)
88. First Filipino to head an executive department under the American colonial government: (Gregorio Araneta)
89. Founder of the Philippine Independent Church: (Isabelo de los Reyes)
90. Choose the answer that DOES NOT belong. Universities established during the American Era:
- Centro Escolar University
- Siliman University
- (Far Eastern University)
- Philippine Women's University

(ENUMERATION) 40 POINTS

5 Constitution in the Philippines

1.

Top 10 UNESCO World Heritage Sites in the Philippines

1. Tubbataha Reefs National Marine Park
2. Banaue Rice Terraces
3. Puerto Princesa Subterranean River National Park
4. Vigan, Ilocos Sur
5. Apo Reef Natural Park
6. Mt. Iglit Baco National Park
7. Church of San Agustin in Paoay, Ilocos Norte
8. Santo Tomas de Villanueva Church in Miag-ao Ilo Ilo
9. Nuestra Señora dela Asuncion in Sta Maria Ilocos Sur
10. San Agustin Church in Intramuros Manila

8 Social Issues in the Philippines

1. Social Stratification
2. Economic Issues
3. Social Disorganization
4. Public Health
5. Age and the Life Course
6. Social Inequality
7. Education and Public Schools
8. Work and Occupations

12 Major Religions

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Hinduism
4. Buddhism
5. Iglesia ni Cristo
6. Protestant
7. Judaism
8. Confucianism
9. Bahai
10. Shinto
11. Jainism
12. Zoroastrianism

IDENTIFICATION (10 items)

- **Andres Bonifacio** – Father of Philippine Revolution
- **Rajah Sulayman III**- King of Manila
- **Ali mudin**- was a famous convert to Christianity
- **Gregorio Del Pilar**- (Boy General) youngest generals in the Philippine revolutionary forces during war against Spain
- **Apolinario Mabini**- Brains of the Revolution
- **Miguel Malvar**- successor as President and Commander-in-chief of Filipino forces, last Filipino general to surrender to the Americans
- **Antonio Maria Regidor**-
- **Cayetano Arellano**- First Filipino Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- **Rajah Lakandula**- "Ang Dakilang Raha ng Tondo"
- **Pedro Alejandro Paterno**- negotiated the pact of Biak-na-Bato with Aguinaldo and his men.