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GED103/A7

1. What does it take to be a perfect leader? You may use online resources to enrich your answer. Being a leader is not a task nor a skill that is easily learned overnight. Being a leader is a decision; a choice that comes with different consequences and responsibilities that's why being one is a sacrifice. Also a perfect leader is only an ideology, a concept which cannot be attained. For me, being a perfect leader has no trait but only the initiative and perseverance to reach his goal.
2. Using a diagram, chart, or table describe Dr. Jose P. Rizal, Gat. Andres Bonifacio, and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo in terms of the following:
  - a. Character
  - b. Personality
  - c. Family Background
  - d. Contributions to Philippine history and Philippine Nationalism

	Dr. Jose Rizal	Gat. Andres Bonifacio	Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo
Character	Nationalist Propagandist Freemason Leader by heart	Fighter Leader by war Revolutionary	Leader by war Strategist Revolutionary
Personality	Intelligent Inquisitive With word of honor	Perseverance Brave	With sense of leadership Intelligent
Family Background	The Rizals is considered one of the biggest families during their time. Domingo Lam-co, the family's paternal ascendant was a full-blooded Chinese who came to the Philippines from Amoy, China in the closing years of the 17th century and married a Chinese half-breed by the name of Ines de la Rosa. Jose Rizal came from a 13-member family consisting of	Andres Bonifacio was born on November 30, 1863 in a small hut at Calle Azcarraga, presently known as Claro M. Recto Avenue in Tondo, Manila. His parents were Santiago Bonifacio and Catalina de Castro. Andres was the eldest in the siblings of five. His other siblings were Ciriaco, Procopio, Troadio, Esperidiona and Maxima	Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy was the seventh of eight children born to a wealthy mestizo family in Cavite on March 22, 1869. His father, Carlos Aguinaldo y Jamir, was the town mayor, or gobernadorcillo, of Old Cavite. Emilio's mother was Trinidad Famy y Valero.

	<p>his parents, Francisco Mercado II and Teodora Alonso Realonda, and nine sisters and one brother. Nine sisters compose of Saturnina, Narcisa, Olympia, Lucia, Maria, Concepcion, Josefa, Trinidad, Soledad and the only brother is Paciano.</p>		
Contributions	<p>In a competition held by the "Liceo Artistico Litarario" with the poem "Al Juventud Filipina" (To the Filipino Youth) he won the special prize for "indians" and mestizos. In the same contest, the first prize for prose was also awarded to José Rizal's "Consejo de los dioses (Council of the Gods)" and the judges gave it another special prize as the best critical appreciation of the author of "Don Quixote. Wrote 2 novels (Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo) that depicts the tyranny and abuses of the Spanish regime in the Philippines.</p> <p>Wrote some good articles in La Solidaridad which 2 became famous such as the indolence of the filipinos and the philippines within a century. One of the heroes that led the Philippines into its own freedom.</p>	<p>Was a Filipino revolutionary leader and one of the main leaders of the Philippine Revolution against Spanish colonial rule in the late 19th century. He is regarded as the "Father of the Philippine Revolution" and one of the most influential national heroes of his country. A Freemason, Bonifacio was the leading founder of the Katipunan organization which aimed to start an independence movement.</p>	<p>Revolutionary leader, achieved independence of the Philippines from Spain and was elected the first president of the new republic under the Malolos Congress. He also led the Philippine-American War against U.S. resistance to Philippine independence. Aguinaldo was arrested. He and others accused of collaboration with the Japanese were imprisoned for some months before they were released by presidential amnesty. In 1950 Aguinaldo was appointed by Pres. Elpidio Quirino as a member of the Council of State. In his later years he devoted much attention to veterans' affairs, the promotion of nationalism and democracy in the Philippines, and the improvement of relations between the Philippines and the United States.</p>

References:

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- Szczepanski, Kallie. “Biography of Emilio Aguinaldo, Filipino Independence Leader.” ThoughtCo, ThoughtCo, 16 Mar. 2019, [www.thoughtco.com/emilio-aguinaldo-biography-195653](https://www.thoughtco.com/emilio-aguinaldo-biography-195653).

“The Many Sided Personality.” Jose Rizal [Different Characters], Jose Rizal University, 2004, [www.joserizal.ph/ch01.html](http://www.joserizal.ph/ch01.html).

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3. Using the leadership criterion you described in the first question, in 100-500 words justify who among the three Filipino heroes deserves to be called the “true” Philippine national hero.

The three Filipinos namely: Dr. Jose Rizal, Gat. Andres Bonifacio, and Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo serves greatly as our leader and heroes. But for me the true Philippine national hero will still be Dr. Jose Rizal, even though, all of them died for the Philippine Nation. Rizal wins the heart of the Filipinos just by writing his famous novels Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo. While the other two fight by means of war, where several Filipino died. Also, Rizal did show patriotism and nationalism by means of overpowering the Spaniards with knowledge and wisdom. This is why Dr. Jose Rizal is a threat to them because Rizal will prove to the Spaniards that we should be dominant of our country, that without the means of warfighting he proved that we won. “What could be greater than a king? A hero; a king fights only for its nation, but a you [hero] fight for everyone” (Aquaman,2018) therefore, Jose Rizal deserves to be called the true Philippine National Hero because he chose the use of pen unlike the use of weaponry because it is for the good of many, it is his way of threatening the Spaniard without having other lives in danger.