
Lesson No: 2.4
Historical Source during the Period of Reforms and Propaganda

Motivation Question

- Have you ever heard the saying “The pen is mightier than a sword”?
Yes, since writing has no limit and can be a good thing than war.
- Does it hold to the present time?
Up until now we show our disagreement by writing or posting blogs articles.
- Would you believe that once upon a time in Philippine history, people were fighting for their beliefs using words and their writings?
Yes, even our national hero Jose Rizal does it as a weapon.
- How well do you know the reform and propaganda movement?
I cannot tell exactly, I should read more articles, documents that concerns more on the reforms and propagandas in the Philippines.

Learning Tasks/Activities

1. List down events that lead to the reform movement
 - The opening of Canal Suez in 1869
 - The unjust execution of GomBurZa in 1872
 - The newspaper La Solidaridad and the formation of masonic organizations
 - Monastic Supremacy in the Philippines
 - Prayers and Mockeries
 - Death and Legacy
2. List down the names of Popular Filipino propagandists during the last twenty years of Spanish dominion. Find out some titles of their work.
 - Dr. Jose P. Rizal – Noli Me Tangere and El Filibusterismo
 - Marcelo H. del Pilar – Plaridel
 - Graciano Lopez-Jaena – La Soidaridad
3. Analyze and draw themes from the two prayer parodies.

Assessment

I. Modified True or False. Write T if the statement is true. If false, write the word(s) that makes it false followed by the supposed correct word separated by a dash (-).

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|--------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. T | 6. F – founded by Rizal |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. T |
| 4. T | 9. F - Kurutan |
| 5. F – as the great triumvirate in the 1896 revolution | 10. F – died in battle |

II. Analysis. Read the work of MH del Pilar from “Dasalan at Tocsohan”. Write an essay that will answer the questions below.

Guide questions for essay:

- What is the work about? Explain.
- If you were a reader of this work during the Spanish period, what do you think will be your reaction to this work? Explain why.

- How important is this work to Philippine history and the formation of the Filipino nationalism? Explain.

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The work is about the commandments portrays as a summary of the full prayers, it explains the inhumane means of teachings, corrupt leadership style and harsh treatment of the Spanish church towards the Filipinos. The author, MH del Pilar wrote to the Filipino slaves of the church and who are blinded with the reality that every deeds, sacrifices and giving are no longer goes to God and therefore Spanish Friars seize it. If I were a reader of this work during the Spanish period, I think my reaction to this work will be the same with the people living in Spanish period, which is likely “offensive”, not offended by the work itself, but offended by the ten commandments that translated by the author with the evil deeds of the Spanish Friars. I am extremely proud and thankful with the author for waking up those who are blinded with extreme cruelty and greed of the Friars back then. Del Pilar fought against the oppression of the Spanish Friars; he used his work as a medium to voice out his strong disapproval of the Friar’s cruelty. This work is important to Philippine history and the formation of the Filipino nationalism, because, the work deserves to be presented by Filipinos. MH Del Pilar narrates the activities of the friars during that time, because it shows how the friars did the opposite of what they said to the Filipinos. The extreme paradox of the “holiness” of the friars in the Philippines was obvious and well known.

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