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Subject: SCSC12n

Class Schedule: (W) (4:30-6:30) (M738)

Instructor: Prof. Euginn A. Buletin

Lesson No. 2.5:

Historical Source during the Period of Revolution

Learning Task/Activities

1. List down the names of the founders of the Katipunan.

Deodato Arrellano, Teodoro Plata, Valentin Diaz, Ladislao Diwa, Andres Bonifacio, and Jose Dizon.

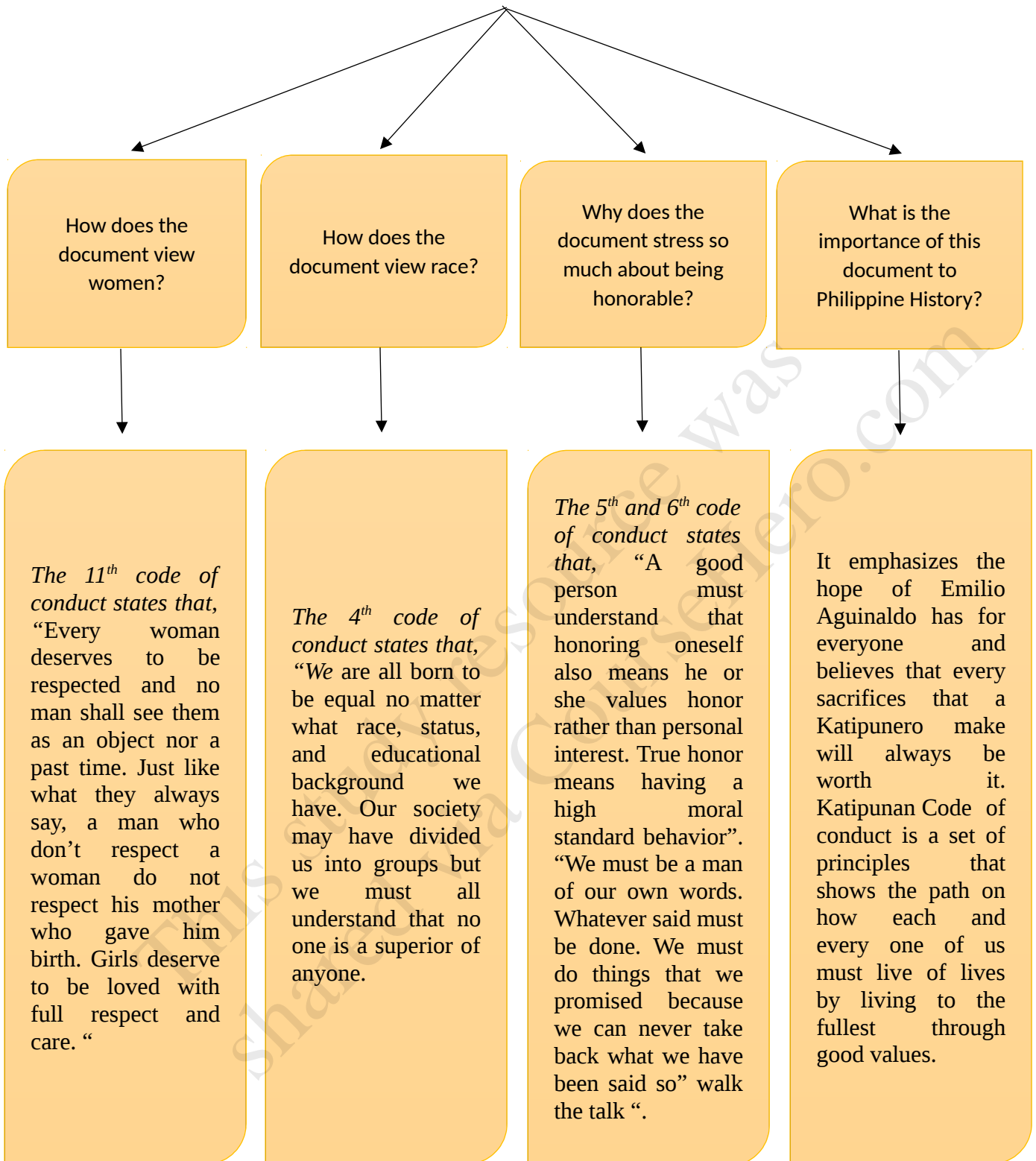
2. List down the names of the ranks of the Katipunan.

- The organizational structure of the Katipunan entailed three ranks of membership, starting out as Katipon (member), then, moving up to Kawal (soldier), and eventually to Bayani (patriot).
- The “Kataastaasang Sanggunian” (supreme council) was the highest governing body of the Katipunan. It was headed by a supremo, or president. Each province had a “Sanguuniang Bayan” (Provincial Council) and each town had a “Sanguuniang Balangay” (Popular Council).

3. Make a concept map about the principles of the Katipunan from the Katipunan Code of Conduct. Use these as guide questions:

- a. How does the document view women?
- b. How does the document view race?
- c. Why does the document stress so much about being honorable?
- d. What is the importance of this document to Philippine History?

The Katipunan Code of Conduct



Assessment

I. Multiple choice. Write the letter of the correct answer on the blank space provided.

B 1. A propagandist who openly supported the revolution through before his death in 1896.

- A. Graciano Lopez Jaena
- B. Jose Rizal
- C. Marcelo H. del Pilar
- D. Mariano Ponce

B 2. The civic organization created by Rizal to initiate the reform movement in the Philippine on 1892.

- A. Circulo Hispano- Filipino
- B. La Liga Filipina
- C. Katipunan
- D. Indios Bravos

C 3. The Katipunan was founded on ____.

- A. June 6, 1892
- B. August 23, 1896
- C. June 26, 1892
- D. August 30, 1896

D 4. The Katipunan's first president was ____.

- A. Ladislao Diwa
- B. Andres Bonifacio
- C. Teodoro Plata
- D. Deodato Arellano

A 5. The Katipunan's newsletter was called ____.

- A. Kalayan
- B. Kartilya
- C. Kapatiran
- D. Kabayaran

C 6. Bonifacio became the president of the Katipunan on ____.

- A. 1893
- B. 1894
- C. 1895
- D. 1896

A 7. He is also known as the Brains of the Katipunan.

- A. Emilio Jacinto
- B. Emilio Aguinaldo
- C. Andres Bonifacio
- D. Deodato Arellano

D 8. The Katipunero who is blamed for the discovery of the Katipunan.

- A. Apolonio dela Cruz
- B. Apolonio Samson
- C. Andres Bonifacio
- D. Teodoro Patino

B 9. The Cry of Balintawak, which was seen as the celebration of war of the Katipunan against the Spaniards, happened on ____.

- A. June 6, 1892
- B. August 23, 1896
- C. June 26, 1892
- D. August 30, 1896

D 10. It is the event with the purpose of unifying the Katipunan factions, establishing a formal first republic in the Philippines, whom Emilio Aguinaldo was declared as its first president.

- A. Naik Military Agreement
- B. Hong Kong Junta
- C. The Patch of Biak-na-Bato
- D. Tejeros Convention

- II. Read the poem “Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Bayan” (Love of Country) by Andres Bonifacio. Answer briefly but comprehensively the questions below.

Guide Questions:

1. How does Bonifacio describe love for the country? Explain.

Andres Bonifacio shows patriotism of the country. Reflect on Bonifacio’s legacy of fighting for freedom and building a new nation “The Father of the Philippine Revolution has taught us to embody patriotism and take a stand against our oppressors through the civic duties we fulfill as citizens of this great country,”

2. Pick two or three stanzas that you relate with your love for the country. Explain why you relate to these stanzas.

1, 13 and 15 stanzas that I choose that relates my love for the country. These parts of the poem. I like the message of this because it will be agreeable to most people. When we think of it, if you love your country, it means you do not only think of yourself, but all the people around you. You care for the well-being of other people, and only wish them well. You try to help others in the best way you can. If you love your country, it means you are loyal and committed and that you are too with the people you encounter in your life.

3. What is the importance of this literary work to Philippine History?

This poem makes me proud to be a Filipino and proud to have a hero like Andres Bonifacio who fought and battled to save his fellowmen and country. He was not only thinking of himself, but also the sake of other people. We should be just like him and start loving our country and not complain about things we don’t like in it since it will not do anyone good anyway, instead we should start helping out in our own simple ways to make our country a better place.