

MODULE 2: LESSON 6

THE ACT OF DECLARATION PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

This lesson focuses on the Act of the Declaration of Philippine Independence authored by Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista. It also mentions the different important aspects of the actual declaration such as the national anthem and the waving of the national flag.

Background of the Author

Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista (also known as “Don Bosyong”) was born on December 17, 1830 in Binan, Laguna to Gregorio Enriques Bautista and Silvestra Altamira. He studied Law at the University of Sto. Tomas and earned his degree in 1865 (at 35 years old).

He solicited funds to finance the campaign for reforms in the Philippines and became a member of the La Liga Filipina, Cuerpo de Compromisarios, and La Propaganda. He was arrested and imprisoned at Fort Santiago by the Spaniards as he was suspected of being involved in the Philippine Revolution but managed to defend himself and was eventually released.



The Aguinaldo Shrine

He became the first adviser of President Emilio Aguinaldo in 1898, and, contrary to popular belief, it was Bautista, and not Aguinaldo, who waved the Philippine flag before the jubilant crowd during the proclamation of Philippine independence in Kawit, Cavite. On July 14, 1899, he was elected as president of the Philippine in the Revolutionary Congress in Tarlac and was later appointed judge of the court of First Instance of Pangasinan. He died on December 4, 1903 (72 years old) from a fatal fall from a horse-drawn carriage.

Historical Background of the Document

In April 1898, the Spanish-American War broke out as a result of U.S intervention in the Cuban War of Independence. The U.S attacked Spain's

READINGS IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY STUDENTS' LEARNING GUIDE

Pacific Possession, which led to its involvement in the Philippine Revolution. Commodore George Dewey sailed from Hong Kong to Manila Bay aboard the U.S.S. Olympia and led the Asiatic Squadron of the U.S. Navy.

In May 1898, the Battle of Manila Bay ensued. Emilio Aguinaldo decided to return to the Philippine from Hong Kong, bringing with him the first Philippine flag sewn by Marcela Agoncillo, Lorenza Agoncillo, and Delfina Herbosa. Upon arriving in Manila, Aguinaldo proceeded to his mansion in Kawit, Cavite to rally all Filipino to unite and fight against the Spaniards in the historic battle cry of Filipino assaulted the Spaniards in the Battle of Manila Bay. Arrangements were already made between the Americans and the Spaniards, that latter would hand over the Philippines including Guam and Puerto Rico to the former. Such arrangements were already finalized in the Treaty of Paris in 1898.

After the Battle of Manila Bay, there were still skirmishes between Filipinos and Spaniards in various provinces in the Philippines. The Act of the Declaration of Philippine Independence (Acta de la Proclamacion de la Independencia del Pueblo Filipino) written by Bautista had the intention to encourage Filipinos to fight against the Spaniards. Aguinaldo formally declared Philippine Independence in Kawit, Cavite on June 12, 1898. It was symbolically accompanied by the playing of the Philippine national anthem composed by Julian Felipe with lyrics by Jose Palma from his poem Filipinas. At the same time, Ambrosio Bautista read the Act of Declaration of Philippine Independence in Spanish. The United State of America, however, never recognized this declaration.

The Acta de la Proclamacion de la Independencia del Pueblo Filipino was among the documents lost during the height of the pilferage of historical documents in the 1990s. The anniversary of Philippine independence heightened the demand for such documents in the black market. The document was finally returned to the National Library in 1994 after a professor from the University of the Philippine, Milagros Guerrero, negotiated for its return.

THE PAULINIAN ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

CUTTING-EDGE, RESILIENT VISIONARIES & INNOVATORS

READINGS IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY STUDENTS' LEARNING GUIDE

- 1.1 Stay abreast of emerging social and technological trends and proactively Pursue fruitful ways of capitalizing on them;
- 1.2 Clarify and explain emerging and potential social, economic, political, and technological trends affecting their field and propose feasible ways to incorporate them in their work;
- 1.3 Develop and propose ideas for innovations in their field, meticulously testing their feasibility and utility;
- 1.4 Design creative ways to address challenges in their field that transcend conventional approaches to dealing with them and;
- 1.5 Explain significant setbacks they have experienced in life and how they have summoned the inner resources and used 'out of the box' thinking and actions to address and overcome them.

AFFIRMATION

"As a Christ-centered Paulinian, I am a Cutting-Edge, Resilient VISIONARY and INNOVATOR, demonstrating my creativity and charisma.

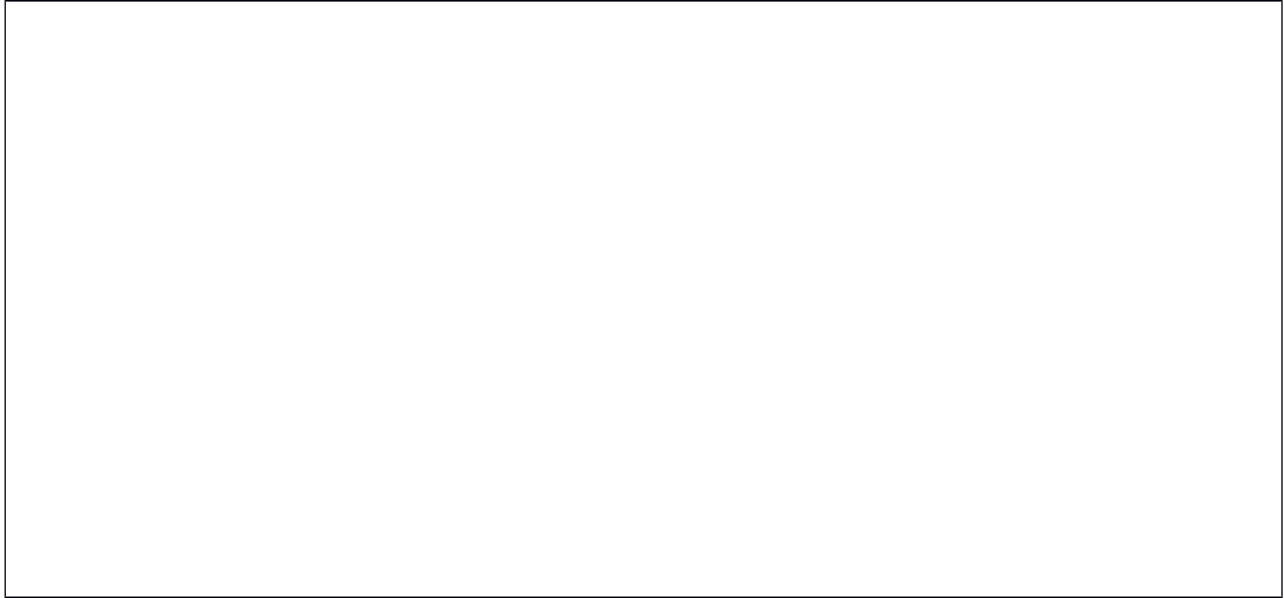
LESSON 6: THE ACT OF DECLARATION PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE

LEARNING OUTCOMES: During the learning session, you should be able to:

1. Identify the symbolism used in the design of the Philippine Flag;
2. Assess the implications of the calls for revising the design of the Philippine flag based on present circumstances;
3. Explain the importance of the Act of the Declaration of Philippine Independence to the grand narrative of Philippine History; and
4. Evaluate the relevance of the document to the present time.

LEARNING ACTIVITIES

TASK 1: DIAGNOSTICS. Instructions: The Philippine flag that was unfurled during the proclamation of Philippine Independence was designed to symbolize the nationalism and patriotism of the Filipinos who fought for the country's independence. Considering the present condition of the Philippines where new threats to democracy, sovereignty, human rights, and civil liberties have emerged, sketch your own version of the Philippine flag. Explain the symbolism that you used.



TASK 2. FACT CHECK. Instructions: The Philippine flag is embedded with different symbolism. The following are the features of the Philippine flag. On the space provided, write the meaning of each feature or symbol.

1. White triangle

2. Three Stars

3. Eight rays of the sun

4. Colors: Blue, Red, and White

II. Instructions: Answer the questions that follow:

1. Who sewed the first flag of the Philippines?

2. Where was the first flag sewn?

3. Who composed the national anthem?

4. Who wrote the lyrics of the national anthem?

TASK 3. IN OR OUT? THE NINTH RAY PROPOSAL

Instructions: In 2009, Senator Richard Gordon authored a senate bill proposing the addition of the “ninth ray” in the Philippine flag. It has been known as the “Ninth Ray Bill.” The proposed ray will symbolize the Muslims who defended the country against the Spaniards. Fellow Senator, Chiz Escudero, supported the proposal. However, according to historians, there were misconceptions on how the public understood the symbolism behind the “rays of the sun” as well as the “three stars” in the design of the Philippine Flag.

In light of the undying aspiration of Philippines being united under one flag, and the relentless efforts of solving the secessionist issue in Muslim

READINGS IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY STUDENTS' LEARNING GUIDE

Mindanao and the approved Bangsamoro Organic Law, what is your stand on the proposed ninth ray? In case the proposal will be adopted, how will you design the new Philippine flag to consider the point raised by the Ninth Ray Bill?

Readings:

1. Remitio, R. (2018). *Historians find error in adding 9th ray in PH Flag.* *CNN Philippines.* Retrieved from: <http://cnnphilippines.com/news/2008/06/12/ninth-ray-phillipine-flag.html>.
2. Politiko.com.ph (2018). Lumaban rin sila: Chiz wants 9th ray in PH Flag to honor Muslim heroes. Retrieved from <http://politics.com.ph/lumaban-rin-sila-chiz-wants-9th-ray-in-ph-flag-to-honor-muslim-heroes>.
3. ANC's Beyond Politics (2018). Adding ninth ray of sun in PH Flag would "destroy" its historical context: Historian. *ABS-CBN News.* Retrieved from: <https://news.abs-cbn.com/news/06/12/18/adding-ninth-ray-of-sun-in-ph-flag-would-destroy-its-historian>.
4. Senator Richard Gordon Facebook Page. (nd). Video presentation for Ninth Ray Bill. Retrieved from: <https://www.facebook.com/senatorgordon/videos/the-ninth-ray/10155721222387831>

Your Stand: In or Out?

Your Design of the Philippine Flag

PROCESSING:

Instruction. Answer the question: What have you learned from different communicative tasks?. Fill in your answers in the box provided below.

Activity 1	
Activity 2	
Activity 3	

FORMATION: Instruction: Write down the specific lesson you learn from the readings and activities. How this lesson help you internalize and reflect to understand the relevance of the topic to your personal life?

SYNTHESIS: Instruction: Summarize your understanding of the topic by using a concept map. Draw you concept map below.



ASSESSMENT: ASSESSING THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY SOURCES IN UNDERTANDINGTHE GRAND NARRATIVE OF PHILIPPINE HISTORY.

Instructions: Give three reasons why the *Acta de la Proclamacion de la Independencia del Pueblo Filipino* is important to the grand narrative of Philippine history.

READINGS IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY STUDENTS' LEARNING GUIDE

1. _____

_____.

2. _____

_____.

3. _____

_____.

ASSIGNMENT: Instruction: Research and read the Speech of Her Excellency Corazon C. Aquino President of the Philippines Before the Joint Session of the United States Congress delivered at Washington DC on September 18, 1986. Answer the questions below:

1. What was in her speech that convinced the House of Representatives to grant two-hundred million dollar emergency aid to the Philippines? What were the issues raised or views pointed out in her address?

_____.

2. How did the speech affect you as a viewer? In what way would it be rendered relevant to the current conditions of our country? Cite specific lines from the speech?

_____.

3. What are the points in her speech that you agree and disagree with?

_____.

REFLECTION GUIDE

- What I have LEARNED this week that has helped me do all aspect of this better?
- What I have DONE this week that has made me better at doing all aspects of this?
- How can I IMPROVE at doing all aspects of this is?

EXPANDED OPPORTUNITIES.

Instruction: View the latest state of the nation address of President Rodrigo Roa Duterte and note the impact on the different sector of the society (women, youth, labor sector, etc.). How is the “state of the nation” viewed from the perspective of each sector? Write your observation below.

EDUCATION

_____.

HEALTH _____

_____.

LABOR _____

_____.

TRANSPORTATION _____

_____.

AGRICULTURE _____

_____.

OTHERS:

_____.

REFERENCES

Asuncion N. & Cruz G. (2019). *Readings in the Philippine History*. C & E Publishing Inc. 839 Edsa South Triangle Quezon City.

Acta de la Proclamation de la Independencia del Pueblo Filipino (Spanish). (nd). Retrieved from: <https://digitallibrary.ust.edu.ph./cdm/ref/collection/section5/id/136015>

READINGS IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY STUDENTS' LEARNING GUIDE

Malacanang Palace (nd).Origins of the symbols of our national flag. Retrieved from: <http://malacanang.gov.ph/3846origin-of-the-symbols-of-our-national-flag>.

National Historical Institute (1997). Documents of the 1898 Declaration of Philippine Independence. *The Malolos Constitution and the First Philippine Republic*. Manila: National Historical Institute (Proclamation).

Rufo, A. (2008). Court set to decide on National Library pilferage of historical documents. ABS-CBN News. Retrieved from: [https://news .abs-cbn.com/nation/05/26/08/court-set-decide-national-library-pilferage-historica-documents](https://news.abs-cbn.com/nation/05/26/08/court-set-decide-national-library-pilferage-historica-documents).

Torres, V. (2018). *Batis: Sources in the Philippine History*. C&E Publishing, Inc: 839 EDSA South Triangle Quezon City, Philippines.

Created by:

MR. ALVIN J. SUMAMPONG, MAENG

CECA Faculty