

## MODULE 3

## Self-assessment Task 1

Compare and contrast the administration of the local government units during the Spanish period with those of the present.

Spanish Period	Present
<p>The Spaniards created local government units to facilitate the country's administration. There were two types of local government units – the alcadia and the corregimiento. The alcadia, led by the alcalde mayor, governed the provinces that had been fully subjugated: the corregimiento, headed by corregidor, governed the provinces that were not yet entirely under Spanish control. The alcalde mayors represented the Spanish king and the governor general in their respective provinces. They managed the day-to-day operations of the provincial government, implemented laws and supervised the collection of taxes. Through they were paid a small salary, they enjoyed privileges such as the indulto de comercio, or the right to participate in the galleon trade.</p>	<p>The local government in the Philippines is divided into three levels: provinces and independent cities, component cities and municipalities, and barangays. All of which are collectively known as local government units (LGUs). In one area, above provinces and independent cities, is an autonomous region, the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao. Below barangays in some cities and municipalities are sitios and puroks. All of these, with the exception of sitios and puroks, elect their own executives and legislatures. Sitios and puroks are often but not necessarily led by an elected barangay councilor.</p> <p>Provinces and independent cities are organized into national government regions but those are administrative regions and not separately governed areas with their own elected governments.</p>

## Conclusion:

The transformation of local cultures in the Philippines and the Pacific presents a range of historical and theoretical issues. The lasting impact of Spanish rule in the Philippines was a religious transformation which had a vital impact on local cultures as well as on the growth of national culture over the past fifty years. Philippine culture was maintained both in terms of interpersonal relationships and cultural institutions.

## Self-assessment Task 2

**1. Discuss the teachings of the KKK. Point out some teachings that you find useful and helpful in your daily life.**

The teachings of the KKK or the Kartilya ng Katipunan was written by Emilio Jacinto. The Kartilya comprises thirteen lessons that detail not only the vision of Katipunan, but the vision for an egalitarian and morally sound Filipino nation. Those teachings are:

1. A life that is not consecrated to a large and holy greatness is a tree without shade, if not a poisonous weed.
2. Good work that comes from selfish desires and not from a true desire for excellence is not kindness.
3. Real piety is hard work and love for fellowmen, and measuring each action, labor and speech by true Reason.
4. Whether one's skin be black or white, all people are equal; it may be that each is superior in knowledge, wealth, beauty but there is no superiority in human dignity.
5. One who has a high inner spirit, puts honor, goodness and virtue before self-interest; one who has a lowly inner spirit puts self-interest before honor, goodness and virtue.
6. To the person with shame, his or her word is sacred.
7. Do not waste time: wealth can be lost and recovered; but time that already passes will not pass again.
8. Defend the oppressed and fight the oppressor.
9. The intelligent person is one who is careful in all that he or she says, and learns to keep secret that which should be kept in confidence.
10. On the thorny path of life, man is the guide of woman and of children; if the guide led to evil, the destiny of those being led is also evil.

11. Thou must not look upon woman as a mere plaything, but as a partner and sympathetic companion in the hardships of this life; in your strength, consider her weakness, and remember the mother who birthed thee and reared thee.
12. What thou dost not desire done unto thy wife, children, and siblings, do not do unto the wife, children, and siblings of others.
13. The value of a person is not in being sovereign, not in an aquiline nose or in a white face, it is not in the priestly SUBSTITUTE FOR GOD, nor is it in the high station one has in life. Pure and truly highly esteemed, beloved and noble is the person even if he or she was raised in the forest and speaks nothing but his or her own language; who has beautiful behavior, and only one sentence (which is) honor and virtue; who does not oppress others or allow oneself to be oppressed; who knows how to be sensitive and knows how to cherish the land of his birth.

These teachings are useful and helpful and gives a big impact on me. First is the 4<sup>th</sup> one that says, “Whether one’s skin be black or white, all people are equal; it may be that each is superior in knowledge, wealth, beauty but there is no superiority in human dignity.” It helps me realize that there is something we are superior of, that we must be proud of it, but we must not use that to take advantage on our fellow human.

## 2. Make a chart comparing the reform movement and the Katipunan

	<b>Reform Movement</b>	<b>Katipunan Movement</b>
<b>Nature</b>	Colonial Officials in the Philippines were reactionary.	KKK was the significant event for the Filipinos because it marked the end of the peaceful campaign for reforms.
<b>Aims</b>	<p>This propaganda aims to exposed the evils of Spanish colonialism, particularly the abuses of the friars and the guardia civil, in Madrid, Spain.</p> <p>Reformist’s main goal was the assimilation of the Philippines, which was to become a province of Spain, in a peaceful manner</p>	This movement aimed to end Spanish oppression by uniting the Filipinos and achieve independence by means of a revolution
<b>Methods</b>	Reformist’s/Propagandist’s waged their war against the Spanish authorities and friars	To enhance the population of the organization and to stop suspicion on the part of the family members, the Katipunan accepted women members.
<b>Result</b>	This was failure movement because they failed to awaken the government peninsula to the demoralizing realities of colonial administration.	These are the immediate causes of this movement: economic depression during the period of 1891-1895, drought and locust infestation in Central Luzon and the convergence of grievances between middle class and masses.

### Conclusion:

To conclude everything stated in the table above, the reform movement and Katipunan movement had a great impact to our country, Philippines. Let’s treasure every hero who sacrifice themselves to save us and let us be free, even though some of them did not aimed their mission. Being a great hero in your “bayang sinilangan” inspires every Filipinos to have a good will also in our country.

### Self-assessment 3

Construct a data chart showing the nature, extent, and implications of Filipino participation in American colonialism in the Philippines.

Filipino Group	Nature of Participation in American Colonialism	Extent of Participation in American Colonialism	Implications ( Effects or Consequences)
<p><b>1. The Elite Filipinos</b></p>	<p>American school system to civilize and educate Filipinos to embrace democracy. They organized civil courts and appointed Filipino jurists. They established towns and provinces and installed pro-americans local leaders to participate local governmental affairs as apprentice of the American system of governance.</p>	<p>In the central American government, those Filipino elites who believed in the sovereignty of the US over the Philippines were appointed to top executive, legislative, and judicial positions by being members of the First Philippine Commission, otherwise known as the Schurman Commission (1899), and the Second Philippine Commission (1900) also known as the “Taft Commission.”</p>	<p>These patterns of pacification campaign which were employed successfully in Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao resulted in readiness of Filipino elite leaders to collaborate with the US government in the Philippines.</p>
<p><b>2. Cultural communities ( indigenous groups in Mindanao and Cordillera</b></p>	<p>Datus and sultans in Mindanao were used as key persons in their strategy for collaboration, giving them roles as promoters of social services to effect social re-orientation favorable to American interests. In the Cordilleras, the Americans used a strategy to win the Ifugaos, and Kalingas to cooperate and accept American rule.</p>	<p>In Southern Mindanao, the American approach to establish collaboration was a political co-existence characterized by mutual respect for personal property and political rights.</p>	<p>Consequently, these treaties with the Muslims led to the erosion of power of the sultanate and paved the way for the total imposition of American sovereignty in all territories of the sultanate.</p>

### Conclusion:

To conclude on what is said above, for me I've recognized that Americans just only prefer to the elite Filipinos, as you can see above there was a special treatment happens, Americans treats the elite Filipinos with respect at the same time Americans treated elite Filipino as they are in the same state or level of life, maybe it was because elite Filipinos are wealthy and educated one. On the other hand, Americans see indigenous people as poor and uneducated one so they assumed that Indigenous people is easy to get and easy to fool so Americans are just making tricks to be allowed their own intentions. To relate it in the situation of a certain materials, the first one is having high quality (Elite Filipino) and the second one is having the low quality (Indigenous People) so the buyer or the one who is choosing the materials (Americans) chose the high quality material (Elite Filipinos).

#### Self-assessment 4

A. Tabulate the achievements of the Philippine Commonwealth according to aspects of Filipino life as follows: social, cultural, economic and political.

Aspects of Filipino Life	Accomplishments of the Philippine Commonwealth.
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Promotion of social justice (eight-hour Labor Act) and the appointment of public defenders to defend the rights of the poor laborers in the court</li><li>-Granting of women suffrage, after a special national plebiscite in which 447,725 women voted in favor of women suffrage and 44,397 against it</li></ul>
<b>Cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-The adoption of Tagalog as the national language.</li></ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Improvement of the Philippine economy as revealed by the growth of agriculture, commerce, and industries.</li><li>-Taking of the 1939 official census of the Philippines.</li><li>-Creation of new chartered cities namely: Cebu, Iloilo, Bacolod, Davao, Zamboanga, San Pablo, Quezon City, Cavite, and Tagaytay.</li></ul>
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-Reorganization of the government by creating new offices, including the Department of National Defense, the Institute of National Language Council of Education, the Filipinozation of Judiciary from the supreme Court down to the municipal courts, The Court of Appeals, and the Court of Industrial Relations</li><li>-Passage of three amendments to the 1935 Philippine Constitution which were ratified by the national plebiscite on June 18, 1940: A. Tenure of office of the President and Vice-President to was four years with re-election for another term; B. Establishment of a bicameral Congress of the Philippines, with the Senate as Upper House and House of Representatives as Lower House; C. Creation of an Independent Commission on Election composed of three members to supervise all ell elections.</li><li>-Granting of women suffrage, after a special national plebiscite in which 447,725 women voted in favor of women suffrage and 44,397 against it</li><li>-Compulsory military training of able-bodied Filipino youths, under the supervision of General Douglass McArthur</li><li>-Creation of Joint Preparatory Committee Philippine Affairs (JPCPA), which recommend the following, (1) granting of Philippine Independence on July 4, 1946 and (2) extension of Philippine-American Preferential trade to December 31, 1960</li></ul>

**B. Based on the table above, which aspect(s) of Filipino life was greatly advanced by the Philippine commonwealth? Justify.**

- Based on the table above, Political aspect of Filipino was greatly advance by the Philippine Commonwealth because as you can see the political aspect contributed more laws or accomplishments during that time. It also helps the Philippines to become an independent country.

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## Self-assessment 5

Construct a data chart. List down the developments or results of American occupation in the Philippines under each aspect of Filipino life and indicate their positive and negative implications (consequences or effects). Determine which sector(s) of Filipino society were benefited most and which the least.

Aspect of Filipino	Developments (Results of American Occupation)	Implications (Consequences or Effects)	Most Benefited Sector(s)	Least Benefited Sector(s)
<b>Social</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 1905, telephone system was introduced in Manila. Radio-telephone services were installed in 1933. Towns and provincial capitals were inter-connected by radio, telegraph lines, and telephones.</li> <li>- The impact of American public education in the Philippines.</li> <li>- Democracy as an ideology was emphasized in all schools.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- By 1935, more than a thousand mail offices all over the Philippines were established, facilitating communications through ordinary mails, telegrams, money orders, packages, and air mail letters.</li> <li>- Key factor in the improvement of peace and order conditions in the country.</li> <li>- Filipinos became conscious of basic freedoms.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Middle class Filipinos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peasants</li> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Fishermen</li> <li>- Laborers</li> </ul>
<b>Cultural</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Roads and bridges were constructed</li> <li>- English language became an official medium, not only in schools, but also in private and public offices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Facilitated transport of products from farms to ports and markets with ease and convenience.</li> <li>- Filipino cultural life changed dramatically. The influx of ideas from the progressive West acquired through the knowledge and proficiency in English helped enrich the English language, which was patronized by Filipinos, proved itself as the potent force which changed Filipino cultural life and gave importance to a Western-oriented cultural environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth -middle class Filipinos</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cultural communities</li> </ul>
<b>Economic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-The introduction of experimental model farms and livestock production technology introduced by Americans gradually empowered Filipino farmers with scientific methods of cultivation.</li> <li>- Modern post-harvest facilities like warehouses and farm machineries like thresher and rice hullers were introduced. Irrigation systems and dams were built. Sugar plantations were established, and packaging of farm products was taught.</li> <li>- Import and export trade which became a full free trade in 1913 by virtue of the Underwood-Simons Tariff Act of the US Congress facilitated the opening of ports all over the country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- New breeds of livestock increased production outputs.</li> <li>- All of these and other introductions and innovations spurred the growth of agricultural production in the Philippines. Unfortunately, majority of Filipino farmers were not favored much by agricultural developments for reasons that they remained tillers of the lands of landlords and capitalists.</li> <li>- The trade agreement seemed not to favor the Filipino much because Philippine export products were free to enter American ports within quota limits while American products could enter Philippine ports without paying duty taxes to the Philippines and without</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth</li> <li>- Middle class Filipinos</li> <li>- Landlords</li> <li>- Capitalists</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Peasants</li> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Fishermen</li> <li>- Laborers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Factories sprang up in towns and cities, producing commodities such as cigars, coconut oil, sugar, textile, and cordage using local resources. Mining industries boomed into huge international industries.</li> <li>- Fishing and fish canning became major industries</li> </ul>	<p>quota limits. The crux of inequality was the fact that there were more imports from America than the export products of the Filipinos entering the US. The American capitalists got greater profits than their Filipino counterparts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Philippines became known as a gold producer and supplier of other minerals such as chromate, manganese, copper, iron, silver and others.</li> <li>- Placing the Philippines in the limelight of the international market as a rich ground for deep-sea fishing.</li> </ul>		
<b>Political</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political writers began to express their views with greater impetus.</li> <li>- Partisan politics was allowed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Political consciousness grew among Filipinos in government.</li> <li>- Enabling Filipinos to form independent political parties wherein a great majority of Filipino elites agitated for political independence.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Filipino elites</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Urban poor</li> <li>- Farmers</li> <li>- Fishermen</li> </ul>

**Conclusion:**

United States improved the economy and system of government, where the Filipinos had greater political participation and more economic gains. The American rule caused great marks of “colonial mentality” and the materialistic and individualistic ways among many Filipinos. These material progress in the Philippines that were achieved during the American colonial period had an impact on the economic condition of the Philippines. However, from the perception of Filipino nationalists, America’s regime in the Philippines transformed the Philippines into a market of surplus products of the US and a gold mine of economic resources at the expense of the greater majority of Filipinos, who gave so much of the expense of the resources, time, and talents but received the least of benefits.

## Self-assessment 6

- A. Tabulate the conditions of the Philippines during the Japanese rule in its social, economic, cultural and political aspects.

Aspects of Filipino Life	Facts (conditions, prevailing problems)
<b>Social</b>	Social evils such as poverty and crimes rampantly prevalent. Crimes against property increased for the sake of survival. Stealing was a usual crime as it was a desperate means to survive attributed to scarcity of food and hopelessness due to the acute state of poverty.
<b>Economic</b>	Economic activities in Philippines during the Japanese rule were limited since most of the economic resources were under Japanese control. Production of goods practically stopped due to the war and fear of Japanese atrocities.
<b>Political</b>	Japanese influenced common wealth government by enforcing them to implement strict curfew, adding Japanese currency, instituting a military government and reducing neighborhood government systems by half.
<b>Cultural</b>	Filipinos were forcibly induced for educational re-orientation. Military order no.2, Japanese policy on education, was issued on February 2, 1942 to inculcate the Japanese culture, promote the dissemination of the principle of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, spiritual rejuvenation. And teaching of Nippongo language.

- B. What would you conclude as the most adversely affected aspects of Filipino life during the period of the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines? Why?

The most adversely affected aspects of Filipino life during the period of the Japanese Occupation in the Philippines were the Social aspects. Because as you can see the table above, social evils materialized and they don't have choice to do these things because life in this era was necessitous. When you do crime like stealing you survive, if don't you will die. I've noticed that Filipinos will do everything for them to keep afloat and we adapt that in this present, because nowadays Filipino's become workaholic for them to feed and give their families a better life. And that's what we call "TATAK PINOY".