

**Case Study 1:
Where did the first catholic mass
take place in the Philippines**




Sunday, March 31, 1521

First Mass in the Philippines

The people who were present during the First Mass:

- Antonio Pigafetta (chronicler)
- Friar Pedro Valderrama (officiated the Mass)
- Magellan and his men
- Rajah Siaiu (ruler of Mazaua) and;
- Rajah Colambu (ruler of Butuan)



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- ❖ Jaime de Veyra stated that the first mass was celebrated in Limawasa not in Butuan.
 - ❖ Historian Pablo Pastells stating by the footnote to Francisco Colin's Labor Evangelica that Magellan did not go to Butuan but form Limasawa to Cebu.
 - ❖ Francisco Albo (pilot of Magellan's flagship does not mention the first mass but he writes that they erected a cross on a mountain which overlooked three islands the west and the southwest. * James Robertson agreed with Pastells in a footnote that "Mazua" was actually Limasawa.

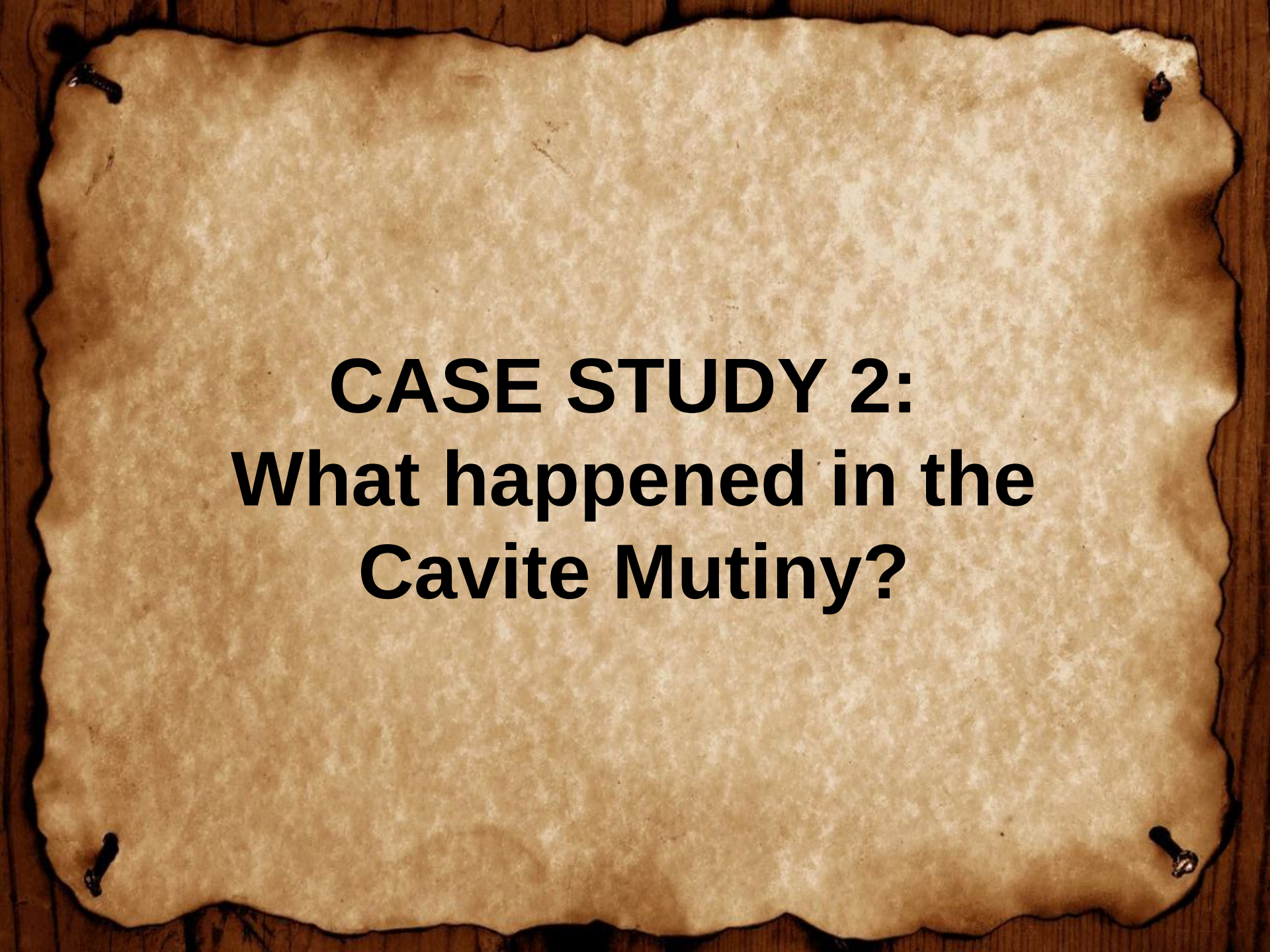
Evidence for Limasawa

1. The evidence of Albo's Log-Book
2. The Evidence of Pigafetta
 - a) Pigafetta's testimony regarding the route;
 - b) The evidence of Pigafetta's map
 - c) The two native kings
 - d) The seven days at "Mazaua"
 - e) An argument from omission
3. Summary of the evidence of Albo and Pigafetta.
4. Confirmatory evidence from the Legazpi expedition.

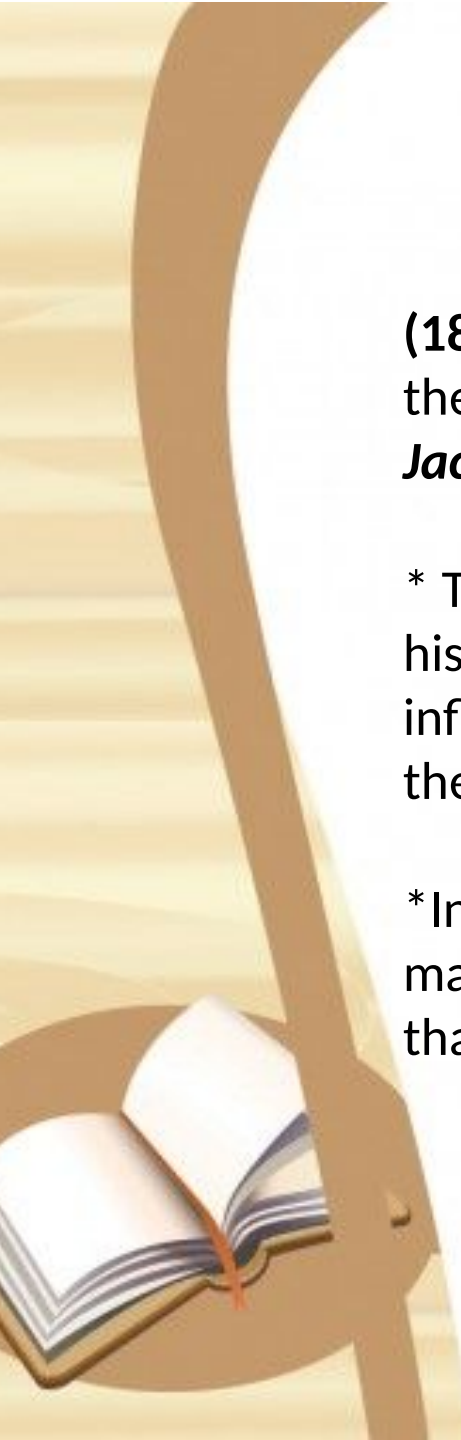


In conclusion, the first Catholic Mass in the Philippines was held on March 31, 1521, Easter Sunday. It was officiated by a priest named Father Pedro Valderrama in the shore of Mazaua in Pigafetta's journal, whom people believe is the town specifically in the shore of Limasawa in Southern Leyte.





**CASE STUDY 2:
What happened in the
Cavite Mutiny?**



(1872) – It is a historic year of two events: the Cavite Mutiny and the martyrdom of three priests: ***Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos, and Jacinto Zamora*** (GOMBURZA).

* This events are very important milestones in the Philippine history and have caused ripples throughout time, directly influencing the decisive events of the Philippines Revolution toward the end of the century.

* In this case study, we zoom in to the events of the Cavite Mutiny, a major factor in the awakening of nationalism among the Filipinos of that time.



**CASE STUDY 3:
Did Rizal Retract?**

The controversy, whether the National Hero wrote a retraction document only lies in the judgment of its reader, as no amount of proof can probably make the two opposing groups—the Masonic Rizalists (who firmly believe that Rizal did not withdraw) and the Catholic Rizalists (who were convinced Rizal retracted)—agree with each other.



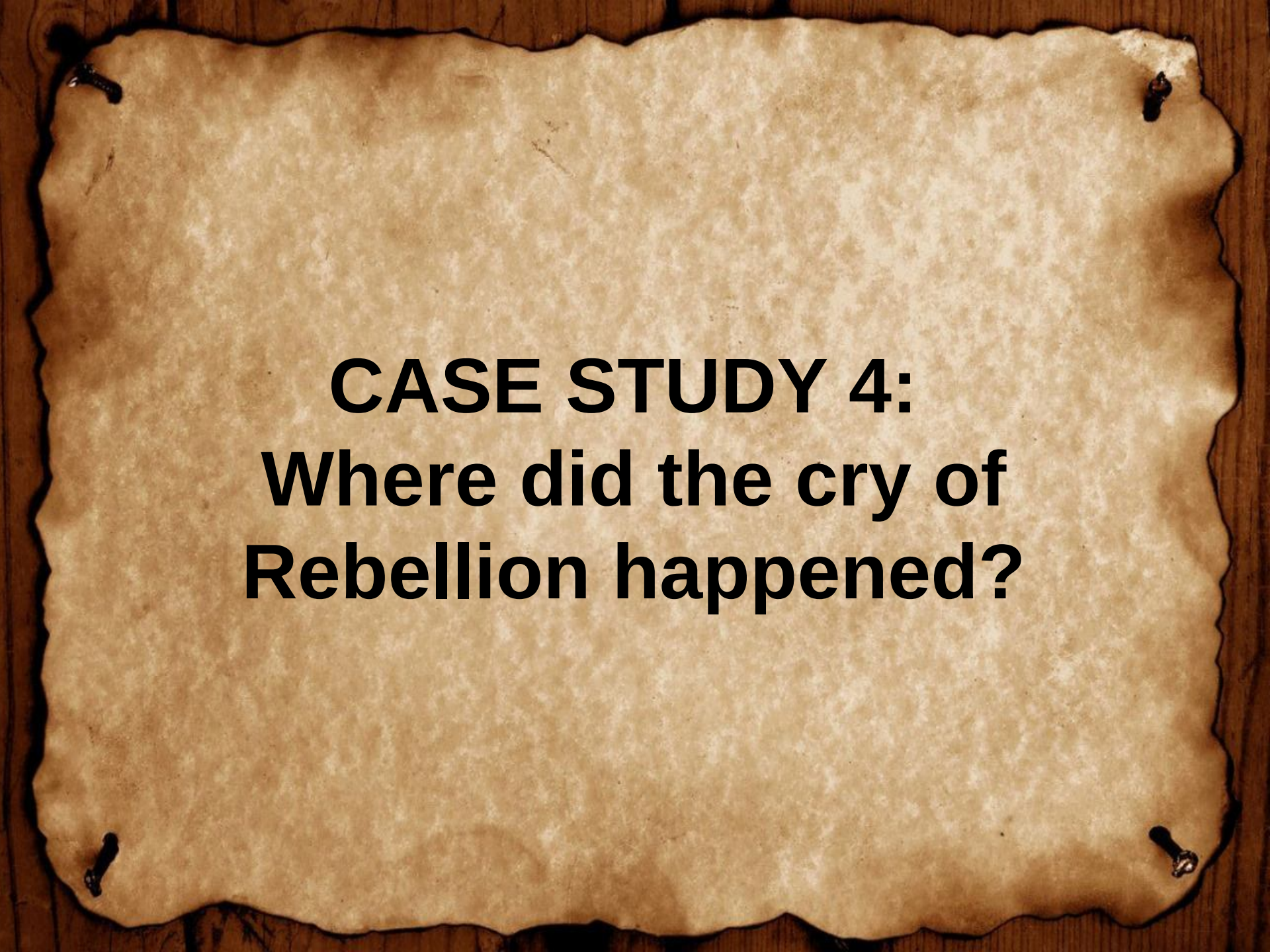
The following assertions bring about the testimonies that Rizal did not retract before his execution.

First was the copy of the retraction paper that was allegedly signed by Rizal that was even kept secret and was only published in newspapers. When Rizal's family requested the original copy, it is said to have been lost. Could the Jesuits be this irresponsible not to know the value of the paper? Or was it just hidden?

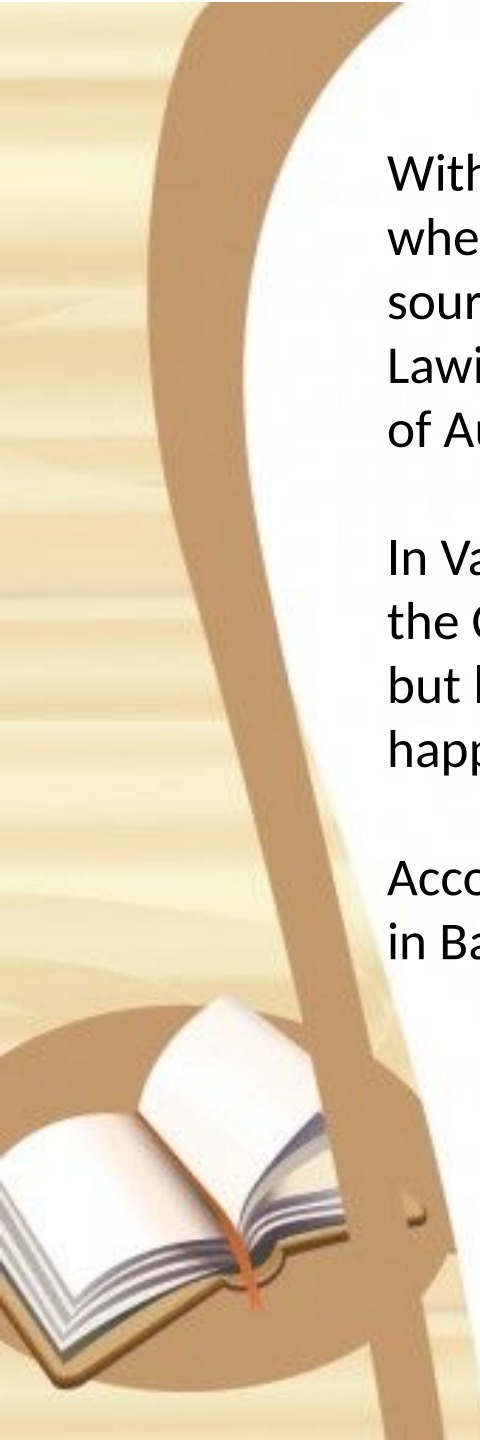


Thirty-nine years later, the original copy was found in the archdiocesan archives. Ricardo Pascual Ph. D, who was given permission by the Archbishop Nozaleda to examine the document and later concluded in his book, "Rizal beyond the Grave" that the documents presented was a forgery. The common rebuttal of this argument was either Father Balaguer or Father Pi had made errors in reproducing another copy of the original.





CASE STUDY 4:
**Where did the cry of
Rebellion happened?**



With the accounts presented, there is a markable disagreement to where and when the Cry happened. Using primary and secondary sources, it happened in four places: Balintawak, Kangkong, Pugad Lawin, and Bahay Toro, while the dates differ: 23, 24, 25, or 26th of August 1986.

In Valenzuela's account, he once told the Spanish investigators that the Cry happened on Wednesday, 26th of August in Balintawak but later in his work "Memoirs of the Revolution", he said it happened at Pugad Lawin on the 23rd of August.

According to Guerrero, Encarnacion, and Villegas, these places are in Balintawak, formerly in Caloocan, now, in Quezon City.