



UNIT 3

ANALYZING THE PRIMARY SOURCE





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Learning Outcomes

At the end of this lesson, you should:

- ▢ Identify the conflicting views about the First Cry of the Revolution
- ▢ Examine each source in its account of the start of the revolution
- ▢ Formulate arguments for and against a particular primary source

Module 9

The Cry of Pugadlawin
the first cry of the revolution
1896

Andrés Bonifacio

(November 30, 1863 – May 10, 1897)



- Filipino revolutionary leader and the president of the Tagalog Republic.
- Often called "The Father of the Philippine Revolution".
- He is considered a de facto national hero of the Philippines.
- He was one of the founders and later Supremo (Supreme Leader) of the Kataas-taasan, Kagalanggalangang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan or more commonly known as "Katipunan"
- Katipunan- a movement which sought the independence of the Philippines from Spanish colonial rule and started the Philippine Revolution

- News about the discovery of the Katipunan spread to Manila and nearby suburbs, and Andres Bonifacio immediately called for a general meeting.
- Various wings of the Katipunan gathered at the house of Juan Ramos in Pugadlawin on August 23, 1896.

- Bonifacio asked his men whether they were willing to fight to the bitter end. Everyone shouted their approval, except for Teodoro Plata, who thought that it was too soon for a revolution.
- Heartened by his men's response, Bonifacio then asked them to tear their cedulas (residence certificates) to pieces, as a sign of their defiance and determination to rise against the Spaniards.
- The men immediately tore up their cedulas, shouting, Mabuhay ang Pilipinas (long live the Philippines) -known as the Cry of Pugadlawin.

- The Cry of Pugad Lawin (Tagalog: (Unang) Sigaw sa Pugad Lawin), also referred to as the Cry of Balintawak (Tagalog: (Unang) Sigaw sa Balintawak), was a historical event during the struggle for Philippine Independence.
- On August 23, 1896, Andrés Bonifacio and his comrades from the Katipunan society tore their cédulas in the hills of Balintawak. This event is regarded as the starting signal of the Philippine Revolution.

Controversy

- Differing accounts by participants and historians have served to confuse the reader regarding the factual date and place of the event. An officer of the Spanish guardia civil, Lt. Olegario Diaz, stated that the "Cry" took place in Balintawak on August 25, 1896.
- Pio Valenzuela, a close associate of Andrés Bonifacio declared in 1948 that it happened in Pugad Lawin on August 23, 1896.

Controversy

- Santiago Alvarez, the son of Mariano Alvarez, the leader of the Magdiwang faction in Cavite, stated in 1927 that the "Cry" took place in Bahay Toro, now in Quezon City on August 24, 1896.
- Guillermo Masangkay a friend and fellow Katepuno of Andres Bonifacio said the the First Cry happened in Balintawak on August 26, 1896. This was the traditional recognition.

Controversy

- Gregorio Zaide stated in his books in 1954 that the "Cry" happened in Balintawak on August 26, 1896.
- Fellow historian Teodoro Agoncillo reported in 1956 that it took place in Pugad Lawin on August 23, 1896, echoing Pio Valenzuela's statement.
- Accounts by Milagros Guerrero, Emmanuel Encarnacion and Ramon Villegas claim the event to have taken place in Tandang Sora's barn in Gulod, Barangay Banlat, Quezon City.

- Teodoro Kalaw in his 1925 book *The Filipino Revolution*, wrote that the event took place during the last week of August 1896 at Kangkong, Balintawak.

Resolution

- The National Historical Institute of the Philippines placed a commemorative plaque marking the location of the “CRY” in Pugad Lawin Quezon City. The plaque bears the date August 23, 1896

Guide Questions

- Who are the three primary sources of the story? How did they participate in the revolution?
- According to the accounts where and when did the first cry of the revolution happen?
- What is the significance of the tearing of the cedula? What do the cedulas signify?
- What are the similarities and differences among the three accounts?
- How does the National Historical Commission of the Philippines verify or authenticate the historical accounts?

Activity

- Access and watch the YouTube video titled, "Xiao Time: Ang Unang Sigaw ng Himagsikan sa Balintawak, Kalookan" posted by PTV. Then answer the following questions:
 - 1. What does the video tell you about the many different accounts?
 - 2. Is there a chance that all sources are valid?
 - 3. What other information on the revolution did you learn from the video?