

Activity: Comparison and Contrast

After reading the following texts:

1. Trinidad Pardo de Tavera, Filipino Version of the Cavite Mutiny of 1872, (Zaide 1990, vol.7,pp. 274-2800
2. Jose Montero y Vidal, Spanish Version of the Cavite Mutiny of 1872 (Zaide 1990, vol.7, pp.269-273)
3. Rafael Izquierdo, Official Report on the Cavite Mutiny, (Zaide 1990, vol.7,pp.281-286)
4. Edmund Plauchut, "The Cavite Mutiny of 1872 and the Martyrdom of Gom-Bur-Za," in Gregorio Zaide and Sonia Zaide, Documentary Sources of Philippine History, Volume 7

Do the COMPARISON AND CONTRAST ANALYSIS

To compare is to tell how two or more things are alike. To contrast is to tell how two or more things are different. Clue words such as like or as show comparisons. Clue words such as but or unlike show contrasts. Often authors don't use clue words. As readers, you must make comparisons for yourselves. Use this chart to compare and contrast the conflicting accounts of the 1872 Cavite Mutiny.

Comparison	Contrast
Jose Montero y Vidal's Version	
The Spanish revolution which overthrew a secular throne; the propaganda carried on by an unbridled press against monarchical principles, attentatory of the most sacred respects towards the dethroned majesty; the democratic and republican books and pamphlets; the speeches and preaching of the apostles of these new ideas in Spain; the outbursts of the American publicists and the criminal policy of the senseless Governor whom the Revolutionary government sent to govern the Philippines, and who put into practice these ideas were the determining circumstances which gave rise, among certain Filipinos, to the idea	In the beginning of year 1872, the authorities received anonymous communications with the information that a great uprising would break out against the Spaniards, the minute the fleet at Cavite left for the South, and that all would be assassinated, including the friars.

of attaining their independence.	
Gov. Gen. Rafael Izquierdo's Version	
<p>The reason for the "revolution": the abolition of privileges enjoyed by the workers of the Cavite arsenal such as exemption from payment of tribute and being employed in polos y servicios, or force labor. They also identified other reasons which seemingly made the issue a lot more serious, which included the presence of the native clergy, who, out of spite against the Spanish friars, "conspired and supported" the rebels.</p>	<p>The district of Sampaloc celebrated the feast of the Virgin of Loreto, and came with it were some fireworks displays. The Caviteños allegedly mistook this as the signal to commence with the attack. The 200-men contingent led by Sergeant Lamadrid attacked Spanish officers at sight and seized the arsenal. Izquierdo, upon learning of the attack, ordered the reinforcement of the Spanish forces in Cavite to quell the revolt. The "revolution" was easily crushed, when the Manileños who were expected to aid the Caviteños did not arrive.</p>
Dr. Trinidad Hermenegildo Pardo de Tavera's Version	
<p>The Spanish friars and Izquierdo used the Cavite Mutiny as a way to address other issues by blowing out of proportion the isolated mutiny attempt. During this time, the Central Government in Madrid was planning to deprive the friars of all the powers of intervention in matters of civil government and direction and management of educational institutions. The friars needed something to justify their continuing dominance in the country, and the mutiny provided such opportunity.</p>	<p>The Central Spanish Government introduced an educational decree fusing sectarian schools run by the friars into a school called the Philippine Institute. The decree aimed to improve the standard of education in the Philippines by requiring teaching positions in these schools to be filled by competitive examinations, an improvement welcomed by most Filipinos.</p>
Edmond Paluchut's Version	
<p>The arrival in Manila of General Izquierdo put a sudden end to all dreams of reforms... the prosecutions instituted by the new Governor General</p>	<p>Those who were employed at the maestran. of the artillery, in the engineering shops and arsenal of Cavite, were exempted from this obligation from time immemorial.</p>

were probably expected as a result of the bitter disputes between the Filipino clerics and the biers. Such a policy must really end in a strong desire on the part of the other to repress cruelly. The Filipinos had a duty to render service on public roads construction and pay taxes every year

Without preliminaries of any kind, a decree by the Governor withdrew from such old employees their retirement privileges and declassified them into the ranks of those who worked on public roads.

Conclusion

I, therefore conclude, that the different version on Cavite Munity. I also conclude that the three priests (José Burgos, Jacinto Zamora, and Mariano Gomez) were publicly executed. Following that, the three became martyrs in the battle for Philippine independence. And after that, Filipinos commit the freedom from the colonizers after so many years.

Reading the exert has made me realize how important it is for me to learn about Philippine history and how Filipinos struggled to be free of colonization. It teaches me to be thankful for what they did in the past to make the present what it is today.

RUBRIC

Full Accomplishment- Students compared and contrasted the conflicting accounts in the 1872 Cavite Mutiny in a clear and consistent manner.

Substantial Accomplishment- Students compared and contrasted the conflicting accounts in the 1872 Cavite Mutiny but do so in a somewhat consistent manner.

Little or Partial Accomplishment- Students have difficulty comparing and contrasting the conflicting accounts in the 1872 Cavite Mutiny consistently.