



Republic of the Philippines  
**CEBU TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY**

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## COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

### Readings in Philippine History ALTERNATIVE ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

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**Course and Section:** BEED 2-H2

#### Week 1 – Site of the First Mass

#### I. Identify what is being described in each of the following sentences.

- Samar** 1. It is the island which has three hundred leagues from the islands of Ladroni according to Pigafetta.
- Palmito** 2. It is a term for palm wine.
- Zulvan** 3. It is the place where the visitors of Pigafetta on the 18<sup>th</sup> of March lived.
- Homonhon** 4. It is the current name of Humumu Island.
- Acquada Dali Broni Seganilli** 5. It is the Italian term for “the Watering place of Good Signs”.
- Cenalo, Hionaghan, Ibusson & Albarien** 6. It refers to the four islands that were passed across by the group of Pigafetta as they had their course towards the west-southwest direction.
- Balanghai** 7. It is the term used by Pigafetta which refers to small boats.
- Raia Colombo & Raia Siaui** 8. It refers to the Kings of Butuan and Calagan Islands.
- Mazava** 9. It is the terms used by Pigafetta which refers to the island of Cebu.
- Gatighan** 10. It is the island passed through by the group of Pigafetta where bats as large as eagles as they laid their course toward the northwest directing going to Cebu.

#### II. Give a concise explanation/discussion on the following items.

- How do you understand the text? What is it all about?
  - The text was all about the clear evidence to where the first Catholic mass was being held.
- What is your stand about the site of the First Mass?
  - The site of the first mass was clearly in Southern Leyte in Limasawa, it was stated in the book that it was on the early sunday morning of last day of March, 1521, Easter-day together with the two kings, the priest, Magellan, Pigafetta, and about fifty man who attended the mass.
- Cite evidences which should suggest that the First Mass happened in Masau (Butuan) and Limasawa (Southern Leyte.)

#### Evidence for MASAU

- The Name of the Place
- The route form Homonhon
- The latitude positions
- The geographical features
- The Bonfire
- The balanghai
- House
- Abundance of Gold
- A developed settlement

- The Evidence of Albo's Log-Book
- The Evidence of Pigafetta
- Pigafetta's testimony regarding the route
- The evidence of Pigafetta's map
- The two native kings
- The seven days at "Mazaua"
- An argument from omission
- Summary of the evidence of Albo and Pigafetta
- Confirmatory evidence from the Legazpi expedition.

4. How credible is this account in explaining the site of the First Mass?

- Judging by how Pigafetta described, On March 16, 1521, Magellan sighted the mountains of what is now Samar. This event is what Europeans and other western historians refer to as the "Discovery" of the Philippines. The following day, he landed at Homonhon for their much-needed rest. On March 28, 1521 Magellan moved to another island called Limasawa, where he met the Chieftain Rajah Kolambo. The hospitable natives gave food to Magellan and his Men. In return, Magellan gave the natives small bells, combs, mirrors, and other similar trinkets. Three significant events took place in Limasawa. 1. Magellan and Kolambu entered a blood compact, 2. On Easter Sunday, March 31, 1521, the first mass was celebrated on the shores of Limasawa by Father Pedro de Valderama. 3. Magellan then claimed the islands in the name of King Charles of Spain. He named the islands "Archipelago of Saint Lazarus" in honor of the saint whose feast day fell on the day he first sighted Samar.

5. How do the evidences presented in the text help you understand the controversy on the First Catholic Mass in the Philippines?

- It gives me an understanding that the first mass was held in Limasawa but some of the historians claimed that the first mass was held in Masao yet some historians said through their thorough research and investigation claimed that the first mass was truly held in Limasawa, Samar-Leyte also – basing and understanding in the account of Pigafetta.

## Week 1 – Cavite Mutiny

### A. Identify what is being described in the following sentences.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>April 4, 1871.</b>                      | 1. It is the date when Rafael de Esquirdo assumed control of the government as Governor General. |
| <b>Gobernador-Heneral Rafael Izquierdo</b> | 2. It refers to the military government of Cavite during the time of Mutiny.                     |
| <b>Father Saldua</b>                       | 3. It refers to the last priest executed through strangulation.                                  |
| <b>Mariano Gomez</b>                       | 4. It refers to the only pure-blooded tagalog priest among the GOMBURZA.                         |
| <b>Insurrection, Uprising, Revolution</b>  | 5. It refers to the terms used by Izquierdo in describing the Cavite Mutiny.                     |

### B. Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct, otherwise, write **FALSE**.

- TRUE** 1. In Vidal's version of Cavite Mutiny, the garrison of Manila is composed mostly of native soldiers.
- FALSE** 2. In Pardo de Tavera's version of Cavite Mutiny, the first official act of Izquierdo for a complete change in the aspect of affairs is to arrest people classed as personas sospechosas.
- FALSE** 3. Sergeant La Madrid has been strangulated as a punishment for taking part of the uprising.
- TRUE** 4. In Pardo de Tavera's version of Cavite Mutiny, many of the best-known Filipinos were denounced to the military authorities.
- FALSE** 5. Father Borgus of Gomburza is a pure-blooded Tagalog.



10. Where have the group of Pigafetta been prior to the coming in the islands on March 16, 1521?
- a. Zuuan
  - b. Ceylon
  - c. Abarien
  - d. Ladroni

### Week 3 – Monastic Supremacy in the Philippines

**ACTIVITY: Write on a one whole sheet of paper.**

Give a concise explanation/discussion on the following items.

1. What does the document *La Soberania monacal en Filipinas* try to convey? Discuss.
  - *La Soberania Monacal en Filipinas* was among the first pamphlets he wrote in Spain. Del Pilar headed the political section of the Asociación Hispano-Filipina founded in Madrid by Filipinos and Spanish sympathizers for the purpose of agitating for colonial reforms.
2. What is the *national integrity*? Do you think national integrity is important? Justify your answer.
  - National Integration is the feeling of togetherness or oneness towards one's own country irrespective of their individual differences with regard to religion, region, race, culture or caste. National integration isn't only about national spirit. It involves a feeling that brings peoples from all areas, dialects and beliefs together in a common endeavor. When national integration occurs, individuals are likely to work together to build systems that enhance the prosperity of a nation and its people. Some things that can get in the way of national integration include religious or political divides as well as communication barriers between citizens.
  - Together we stand, divided we fall! It can't be simpler than that. The laws of your country, its court systems, its national governing body and the will of the people are central to this end. The quality of being honest and having strong moral principles; moral uprightness in the teaching and development of the nation as its discourse is held to these standards within the gates of your country. Fostering hope, pride and respect for one another as cohesion, helps each new generation to maintain the motto and protect it against unsavory politicians, usury and self-perpetuation during the course of civil duties. Respecting those who have paid the ultimate price so you can have your freedom. Appreciation for how far you've come as a nation and protecting that growth, moving ever forward, and never backwards. That is the importance of national integrity. Maintaining your democracy and keeping it healthy.

### Week 4 – Taxation during the Spanish Period

**A. Write the word TRUE if the statement is correct, otherwise, write FALSE.**

- TRUE** 1. The Filipino pay direct taxes which consists of urban tax, municipal tax, and personal cedula among others.
- TRUE** 2. Both the curates and government officials during the Spanish period personified despotism and tyranny.
- FALSE** 3. The native's submission and compliance to friar rule was due to profound respect to authority.
- TRUE** 4. A provincial tax is a direct tax, while stamps and surcharges are indirect taxes.
- FALSE** 5. Trade of religious objects is one of the curates' sources of income during the Spanish era.

**B. Identify what is being described in the following items.**

**Papal Decree of 2 May 1867** 1. It is the decree which aimed to relieve the Filipino Catholics of tax burden by reducing the number of feast days and having one patron saint only per diocese.

**Real y Supremo Consejo de las Indias** 2. The council which was responsible for the making of laws particularly colonial laws on taxation.

**Polo y Servicios** 3. It is a form of forced labor where able-bodied men were required to work in construction and building of ships.

**Agustin Sumuroy** against forced labor.

4. He was a Waray from Palapag, the old Northern Samar, who led a revolt

**Francisco Maniago**

5. He was the leader of the revolt in Pampanga, who led a revolt against the tribute, forced labor and rice exploitation.

## Week 5 – Agrarian Reform from the Spanish Colonial Philippines

### A. Write the word **TRUE** if the statement is correct, otherwise, write **FALSE**.

**TRUE** 1. The encomiendero was a Spanish conqueror who was granted of a land to administer through which he institutionalized the renting of the land to powerful landlords.

**TRUE** 2. Lands during Spanish colonial period, in extent became a friar estate.

**TRUE** 3. The resolution to the land registration problem was essentially an application for Torrens title.

**FALSE** 4. Article II, Section 22 of the Philippine Constitution provides the “The State shall promote comprehensive rural development and agrarian reform”. This was the basis for the implementation of CARP or Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program.

**TRUE** 5. The Land Bank of the Philippines was conferred to be responsible in determining land valuation as well as compensation for lands covered by CARP.

### B. Match the items in column A with the items in column B. Write the letter only.

1. Governed the relationship between land owner and tenant farmer. **C.**
2. Established LASEDECO and NARR to resettle landless tenants. **B.**
3. Purchase and lease of haciendas and sale and lease to the tenants. **J.**
4. Introduced homestead system in the country. **I.**
5. Created LTA responsible for the acquisition of the large tenanted rice and corn lands. **D.**
6. Abolish share tenancy and institutionalized leasehold. **E.**
7. Created DAR and the Agrarian Reform Special Account Fund. **F.**
8. Known as the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law. **G.**

9. Broadened the scope of DAR making responsible all land reforms. **A.**
10. Strengthened CARP and extend acquisition of agricultural lands. **H.**
  - a. Executive Order No. 379
  - b. Republic Act No. 1160
  - c. Republic Act No. 1199
  - d. Republic Act No. 1400
  - e. Republic Act No. 3844
  - f. Republic Act No. 6390
  - g. Republic Act No. 6657
  - h. Republic Act No. 9700
  - i. Public Land Act
  - j. Rural Program Administration
  - k. Free Farmers Act

### C. Give the complete meaning of the following Acronyms.

1. HUKBALAHAP – Hukbo ng Bayan Laban sa Hapon
2. LASEDECO – Land Settlement Development Corporation
3. NARRA – National Resettlement and Rehabilitation Administration
4. KALAHARI ARZONES – Kahirapan Agrarian Reform Zones
5. PCUP – Philippine Commission on Urban Poor
6. LTA – Land Tenure Administration
7. CARL – Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Law
8. CARPER – Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program Extension with Reforms
9. NCIP – National Commission on Indigenous Peoples
10. DLR – Department of Land Reforms
11. CARP – Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program
12. DAR – Department of Agrarian Reform
13. AFMA – Agriculture and Fisheries Modernization Act
14. MAGKASAKA – Magkabalikat para sa kaunlarang Agraryo
15. ARF – Agrarian Reform Fund

## Week 6 – The Philippine Constitutions

Fill in each blank with the correct answer.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Constitutions</b>                                | 1. It is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state or other organization is governed.      |
| <b>Republic of Biak-na-Bato</b>                     | 2. It was the de facto constitutional republic established on November 1, 1897.   |
| <b>The Malolos Constitutions</b>                    | 3. It is described as the First Republican Constitution in Asia.  |
| <b>Acts of the United States Congress</b>           | 4. It was in operation from December 10, 1908 to March 24, 1934, when the Philippines was still a territory of the United States      |
| <b>Philippine Organic Act of 1902</b>               | 5. It was the first organic law enacted by the US Congress for the Philippines.   |
| <b>Philippine Autonomy Act of 1916 or Jones Law</b> | 6. It amended the structure of the Philippine government that was provided for the Philippine Bill of 1902.                           |
| <b>Tydings – Mdduffie Act</b>                       | 7. It was an act that allowed the Filipino Nation to have a self-government.  |
| <b>The 1935 Philippine Constitution</b>             | 8. It was promulgated by the 1934 Constitutional Convention and was in operation during the Commonwealth era until the Third Republic |
| <b>1943 Philippine Constitution</b><br>occupation   | 9. It was promulgated in 1934 by the Preparatory Committee for the Philippine Independence (PCPI) during the Japanese of the country. |
| <b>1973 Constitution</b>                            | 10. It was promulgated by the 1937 Constitutional Convention, after Marco declared Martial Law.                                       |