Commission on Higher Education

**CORDOVA PUBLIC COLLEGE**

Gabi, Cordova Cebu

MODULE 3

READINGS IN PHILIPPINE HISTORY

NAME: Eric Dave B. Estrera COURSE & SECTION: BSIT – 1A DATE COMPLETED: 03/07/2023

I. Course Content: Comparative Analysis of Santiago V. Alvarez , Katipunan and the Revolution: Memoirs of a General (pp. 82-88) and Teodoro Agoncillo, Revolt’s of the Masses (pp. 201-217) and their contribution to Katipunan

II. Objectives: At the end of this module you shall be able to:

a. identify primary and secondary sources based on their chronicles

b. compare and contrast each role of the key personalities played in the primary and secondary source

c. analyze the root cause/reason of their revolt

d. determine the authors main argument and point of view

III. Sources:

1. Hand-outs of Santiago V. Alvarez, Katipunan and the Revolution: Memoirs of a General (pp.82-88)

2. Hand-outs of Teodoro A. Agoncillo, Revolt’s of the Masses (pp. 201-217) and their contribution to Katipunan

3. https://youtu.be/7gI7r5XnnQg. (secondary sources)

IV. Lesson:  
Note: See the attached scanned documents of Santiago V. Alvarez: The Katipunan and The Revolution:

Teodoro A. Agoncillo: Seeds of Discontent

(PLEASE SEE ATTACHED READING MATERIALS)

MAKE A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON THE TWO SOURCES

V. Activity (Video Presentation) https://youtu.be/7gI7r5XnnQg (secondary source of information)

(PLEASE ANSWER THE WORK SHEET FOUND IN A SEPARATE SHEET)

VI. Evaluation: See the 2nd page of this module for your worksheets to answer.

WORKSHEET FOR PRIMARY VS. SECONDARY SOURCES ON TEJEROS CONVENTION

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|  | PRIMARY SOURCE: Santiago Alvarez’s: Memoirs of a General | Secondary Source: Teodoro A. Agoncillo’s: Revolt of the Masses |
| AUTHOR’S BACKGROUND | Santiago Virata Alvarez, born on  July 25, 1872 at Noveleta, Cavite,  was a known revolutionary general  and a founder and honorary  president of the first directorate of  the Nacionalista Party. Because of  his inflamed bravery and his  dedication as commander of  Cavite’s famous battles, he was  dubbed as “Kidlat ng Apoy”. He  was also celebrated as the Hero of  the Battle of Dalahican in Cavite  City, up to this day.  Santiago Virata Alvarez, born on July 25, 1872 at Noveleta, Cavite, was a known revolutionary general and a founder and honorary president of the first directorate of the Nacionalista Party. Because of his inflamed bravery and his dedication as commander of Cavite’s famous battles, he was dubbed as “Kidlat ng Apoy”. He was also celebrated as the Hero of the Battle of Dalahican in Cavite City, up to this day. | Teodoro Andal Agoncillo was born in 1912 at Lemery, Batangas. He was a prominent 20th century historian. Beside from being a historian, he was also a literary writer. He was considered as a very important historian of our time. Today, his notable works are The History of the Filipino People; Malolos: The Crisis of the Republic; The Writings and Trials of Bonifacio; and Revolt of the Masses. |
| WHEN WAS THE ACCOUNT WRITTEN?  (CONTEXT) | According to Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, the Original Tagalog text of General Alvarez’s memoirs was published in 36 installments, from July 24, 1927 to April 15, 1928, in the Tagalog weekly, Sampaguita.  The translation of “Ang Katipunan at Paghihimagsikan” by Paula Caroline Malay in English was published in Quezon City, Ateneo de Manila University Press on 1992 | The Revolt of the Masses: The Story of Bonifacio and the Katipunan was written in 1947 as the authorʼs winning entry in a national Bonifacio biography contest held in 1948. Another focus of inquiry is the publication of the manuscript in 1956 by the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines. |
| MENTION OF DATE (S) | March 25, 1897 - The Tejeros convention was held.  March 26, 1897 – Another meeting called by President Baldomero Aguinaldo  March 27, 1897 - Eyewitnesses reported that a meeting among the members of the Magdalo took place at the Tanza parish house. | **In the early part of November**, General Blanco began his offensive, the capital was move to San Francisco de Malabon and later to Naik.  **In the middle of December 1896** – Andres Bonifacio, his wife ang his two brothers, Ciriaco and Procopio, acceded to the request of Mariano Alvarez written by Artemio Recarte to visit the Cavite.  January 2, 1897 - Andres Bonifacio wrote a letter to Mariano Alvarez after his encounter with the Magdalo.  April 1897 – The town of Noveleta was captured by Spaniards.  January 1897 – the town of San Francisco de Malabo was celebrating its fiesta and rebels were enjoying the afternoon games and was disturbed by a series of rfile shots.  March 22, 1897 – Aguinaldo’s birthday, when simultaneously the battle raged and the assembly convened the Tejeros. |
| MENTION OF PLACE | Friar estate house in Tejeros – Where the convention took place  Cavite – province where everything took place and where the revolt successfully rose.  Estate house – Where Josephine will let Mr. Montenegro stay there they were staying.  Parish house in Tanza – Where it was rumored that Magdalo leaders were currently holding their own meeting. | Batangas – under the Magdalo government  Nasubu, Tuwi and Look - belonged to the Magdiwang  Cavite – place where the revolution happened  House of Juan Castañeda in Imus – where rebel leaders brought Bonifacio and ordered the arrest of Fernandez  Noveleta – where Esteban invited Bonifacio to attend the demonstration of the Magdiwang rebels.  House of Santos Nocon and House of Mrs. Estefania Potente in Malabon – where Bonifacio stayed until the Spaniards captured the town.  San Francisco Malabon – where the fiesta was held that was disturbed by a series of rifle shots that sent scampering away to places of safety.  Mountains of Montalban and Mariquina – where delegate seek to see Bonicacio |
|  | PRIMARY SOURCE: Santiago Alvarez’s: Memoirs of a General | SECONDARY SOURCE: Teodoro A. Agoncillo’s: Revolt of the Masses |
| KEY PERSONALITIES | (MAGDIWANG GROUP)  Council   * Andres Bonifacio (President-Supremo of the Most Venerable Katipunan of Sons of the People, Father of Katipunan and the Revolution) * Jacinto Lumbreras (Chairman of Convention) * Mariano Alvarez (author of the Memoir of a General) * Diego Mojica (Magdiwang Secretary of Treasury) * Emillano R. de Dios (Secretary of War in the Government of the Philippine Republic) * Ariston Villanueva (Magdiwang Secretary of War) * Pascual Alvarez, Ariston Villanueva, Mariano C. Trias, Santiago V. Alvarez, Artemio Ricarte, Santos Nocon, Luciano San Miguel, Pabolo Mojica, Severino de las Alas, Santiago Rillo, Nicolas Portilla   Faction   * Mariano Alvarez (President and the uncle-in-law of Supremo) * Pascual Alvarez (Executive secretary) * Emilliano Riego de Dios (Minister of the Interior)(Director of War in the new formed government) * Mariano Trias (Minister of Grace and Justine)(Vice-president in the new formed government\_ * Ariston Villanueva (Minister of War) * Santiago Alvarez (Commander in Chief) * Diego Moxica (Minister of Finance) * Artemio Ricarte (Captain General of the new formed government) and Mariano Riego de Jesus (both are Military Commanders with the rank of Brigadier-General) | (MAGDALO GROUP)  Council   * Baldomero Aguinaldo (Magdalo President) * Daniel Tirona * Cayetano Topacio   Faction   * Baldomero Aguinaldo (President) * Candodido Tirona (Minister of War) * Cayetano Topacio (Minister of Finance) * Emilio Aguinaldo (Commander-In-Chief)(President of the new formed government) * Edilberto Evangelista (Lieutenant General) * Vito Belarmino and Crispulo Aguinaldo (General of Military Commanders with the rank of Brigadiers) |
| SEQUENCING OF EVENTS | * The assembly at Tejeros was finally convened on March 25, 1897. * Mr. Andres Bonifacio, the Supremo, won over Mr. Mariano Alvarez as the secretary of of the interior * There was a heated conflict between Andres Bonifacio and Daniel Tirono. * The Magdalo members did not came to the reconciliationmeeting. * The meeting had taken place at the Tanza parish house and the Supremo’s decisions regarding the election at the friar estate house were not respected. * At the gathering in the Tanza parish house, those elected at the Tejeros convention knelt before a crucifix. * The Magdalo posted troops to guard the Tanza parish house for their oath-taking ceremonies | * The Katipunan of Cavite, divided into two factions, the Magdiwang and the Magdalo, * When Cavite led by its rival factions, successfully rose in revolt, the leaders fell into disputes arising from the desire of one group to lord it over the other. * Andres Bonifacio was invented by the Magdiwang men to visit Cavite. * The preliminary meeting arose misunderstanding between the Magdalo leaders and Bonifacio * Bonifacio was brought by the rebel leaders to the house of Juan Castaneda in Imus. * Misunderstanding existed between the followers of the Magdiwang and the Magdalo * The Magdalo group strenuously objected and insisted on an election. * The situation had not eased up a bit when the leaders of the Magdiwang planned to hold another convention * A heated conflict between Antonio Montenegro and Santiago Alvarez * Andres Bonifacio and Daniel Tirono incident * Bonifacio wrote from San Francisco de Malabon to his uncle-in-law, Mariano Alvarez * Andres Bonifacio discovered the dirty works of the meeting. |
| DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO ACCOUNTS | * The events from this book focused more on the election that occurred in Tejeros convention, and also what happened during the election day in Tejeros. * This account was shorter than the other account and the story was very clear. * The author of this account was part of the Magdiwang council means that it is from his own experience. * There was no complete introduction of the positions of both Magdiwang and Magdalo leaders. * The assembly at Tejeros was finally conveyed on March 25, 1897. * The government of the Philippine Republic was established. | * The events covered up what happened before the Tejeros convention ensued. The author mentioned important events that took place before or prior to the said convention. * This account was long but the story is clearer and systematized. * The author of this account was not from any of the council and not part of the real story that happened in the scene and the author visited the place where the famous Tejeros convention happened and he even found blueprint that describes the inside part of the convention and a floor plan of it. * There was a complete introduction of the Magdalo and Magdiwang leaders written in the first paragraph of the story. * It was March 22, 1897 whe simultaneously the battle raged and the assembly conveyed in Tejeros, at the same time it is Aguinaldo’s birthday. |
| YOUR OWN ANALYSIS OF THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE TWO ACCOUNTS | This version is shorter than the other. It is focused more on what really happened in Tejeros convention. It has really no clear introduction on why they held the convention. But for me, I prefer this version because I understood it the first time I read it. | This version is longer than the other version, It has a clear introduction on why they held the Tejeros convention. It was narrated what happened first and then it’s too detailed being a secondary source. I understood the primary source the first time I read it but I had to read this many more times to understand it barely. |

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| PRIMARY SOURCE ( Write the role they played) | SECONDARY SOURCE ( Write the role they played) |
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| MAGDALO GROUP: ( Write the role they played) | MAGDIWANG GROUP ( Write the role they played) |
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KEY PERSONALITIES

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