

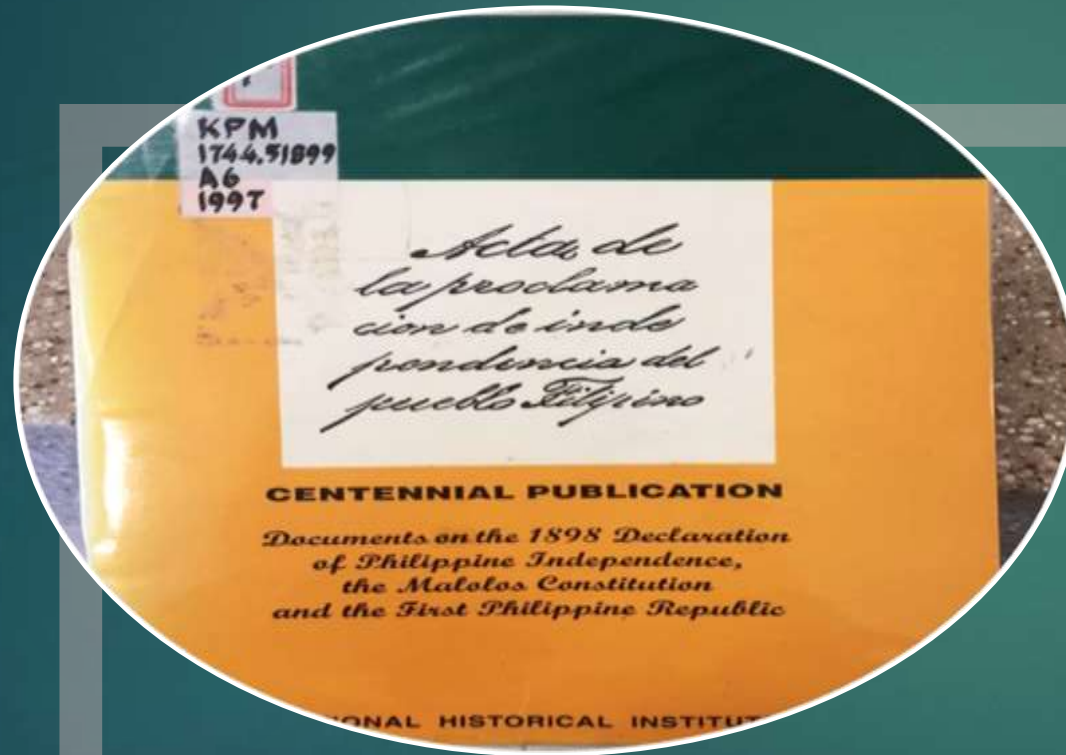
Act of the Declaration of Philippine Independence



June 12, 1898

Acta de la
Proclamación
de independencia
del Pueblo Filipino

Act of the Declaration of Philippine Independence



NATIONAL Historical Institute in 1997

Documents on
the 1998
Declaration of
Philippine
Independence,
the Malolos
Constitution and
First Philippine
Republic

AMBROSIO RIANZARES BAUTISTA

Became a member of the La Liga Filipina, Cuerpo de Compromisarios and La Propaganda



Studied Law at the University of Sto. Tomas

Earned his degree in 1865 (35 years old)

Born: *Dec. 17, 1830 in Binan, Laguna*

Parents:
*Gregorio Enriquez
Bautista Silvestra Altamira*

Died: *Dec. 4, 1903 (72 years old)*

Cause of Death:
A fatal fall from a horse-drawn carriage



ESTATUTO

DE LA

L. F.

*Adoptado para la pronta consecucion
de los fines propuestos.*

1892.



Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista

- ▶ Solicited funds to finance a campaign for reforms in the Philippines
- ▶ Became a member of the La Liga Filipina, Cuerpo de Compromisarios and La Propaganda
- ▶ Arrested and imprisoned at Fort Santiago by the Spaniards
 - ▶ Cause: He was suspected of being involved in the Philippine Revolution
 - ▶ Result: He managed to defend himself and was eventually released.

Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista

- ▶ Became the first adviser to President Emilio Aguinaldo in 1898
- ▶ Contrary to common belief, it was Bautista, and not Aguinaldo, who waved the Philippine flag before the jubilant crowd.
- ▶ July 14, 1899 - he was elected to the position of president in the Revolutionary Congress in Tarlac.
- ▶ Then was later appointed judge of the Court of First Instance of Pangasinan.



Historical Background of the Document

Spanish-American War



1898, April-August

1898 (April)

- Outbreak of Spanish-American War
- result of U.S. intervention in Cuban War of Independence
- U.S. attacked Spain's **Pacific Possession** which led to the involvement in the Philippine Revolution
- **Commodore George Dewey** aboard the U.S.S. Olympia sailed from Hong Kong to Manila Bay and led the Asiatic Squadron of the U.S. Navy

Battle of Manila

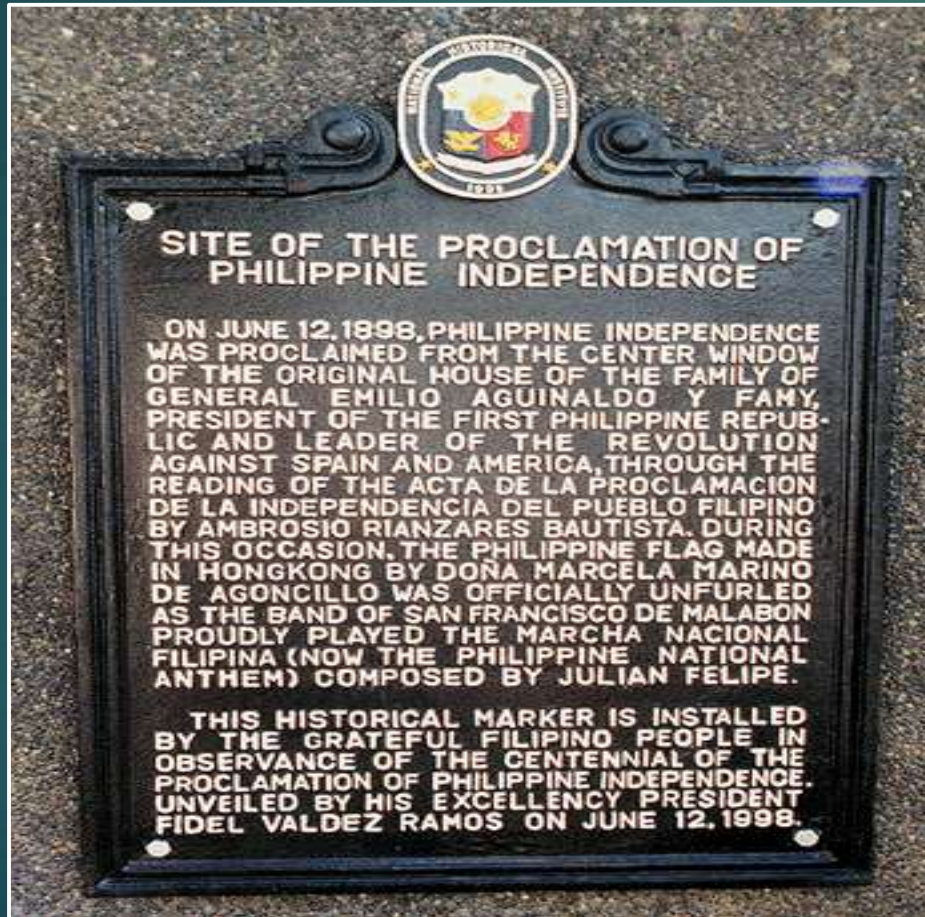


1 May 1898

1898 (May)

- Battle of Manila Bay
 - Emilio Aguinaldo decided to return to the Philippines and helped Americans defeat the Spaniards
 - Spaniards were defeated
 - Emilio Aguinaldo arrived in Cavite (unofficially allied with the USA)

Ambrosio Rianzares Bautista wrote the Act on the Declaration of independence



There was still fighting between the Filipinos and Spaniards in various places and the Act was written to encourage, motivate more Filipino people to fight against the Spaniards.

Context Analysis

Series of Events that lead to the Declaration of Act of Independence



Series of events that led to revolution and eventually to the signing of the Act of Declaration of Philippine Independence

- A. Lost of independence and sovereign:
- i. Ferdinand Magellan landed on the shores of Cebu and occupied said island by means of a Pact of Friendship with Chief Tupas, although he was killed in the battle that took place in said shores to which battle he was provoked by Chief Kalipulako of Mactan.



- ii. Miguel Lopez de Legaspi landed on the Island of Bohol by entering into a Blood Compact with its Chief Sikatuna, and later went to Manila, winning the friendship of Chiefs Soliman and Lakandula, and later taking possession of the city and the whole archipelago in the name of Spain by virtue of an order of King Philip II.



- iii. International law does not recognize such vicious acquisition of private property.



INEQUALITY BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND FILIPINOS



What kind of society do they have in 1898?

1. Arbitrary arrests and abuses of the civil guards
2. Trial without hearing
3. unjust deportations of Illustrious Filipinos.
4. People are tired of bearing the ominous joke of Spanish domination

- B. Establishment of Biak-Na-Bato to gain independence and sovereign:
- ▶ Purpose: To Liberate Philippines from Yoke of Spanish dominion.
 - i. Liberation from: abuses and unjust execution of Rizal for opposing the friars Machiavellian ends
 - ii. Religious corporation abuses such as execution of GOMBURZA
 - iii. Oppressions





- c. Conferring to Dictator Don Emilio Aguinaldo all the powers necessary to enable him to discharge the duties of government, including the prerogatives of granting pardon and amnesty

- D. Filipino revolutionary forces under General Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed the sovereignty and independence of the Philippine Islands from the colonial rule of Spain.

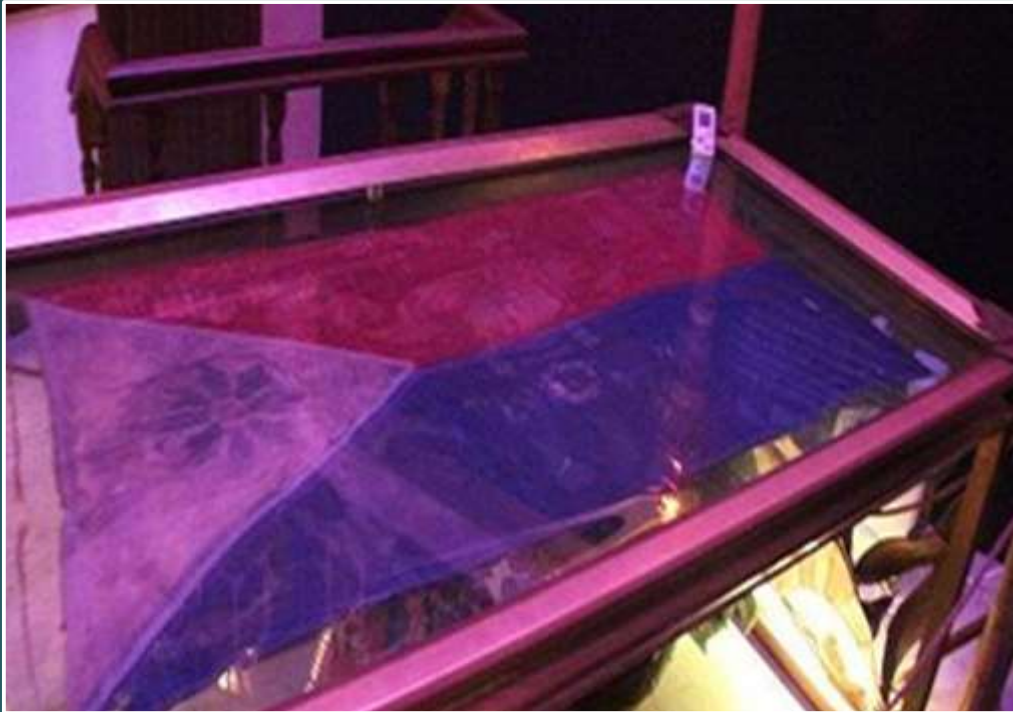


The Philippine Flag



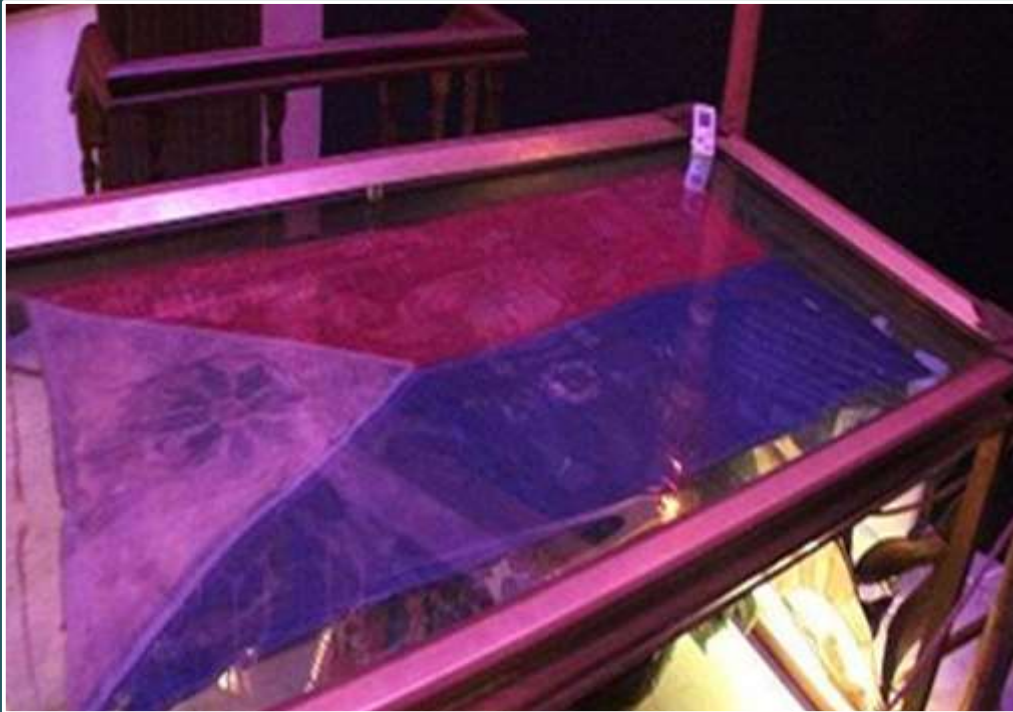
And
waived
the first
Philippine
Flag

The Philippine Flag



The **white triangle** signifying the distinctive emblem of the famous society of the “*Katipunan*”.

The Philippine Flag



The **white triangle** signifying the distinctive emblem of the famous society of the “*Katipunan*”.

The Philippine Flag

- The **three stars**, signifying the three principal islands of this Archipelago - Luzon, Mindanao and Panay where this revolutionary movement started.
- The **sun**, representing the gigantic steps made by the sons of the country.
- The **eight rays**, signifying the eight provinces - Manila, Cavite, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Bataan, Laguna and Batangas.
- And the **colors of Blue, Red and White**, commemorating the flag of the United States of America, as a manifestation of our profound gratitude towards this great nation for its disinterested protection which it lent us and continues lending us.

The Philippine Flag



The first Philippine flag was sewn by Dona Marcela Agoncillo, Lorenza Agoncillo, and Delfina Herbosa de Natividad in Hong Kong.

It was first flown in battle on May 28, 1898.

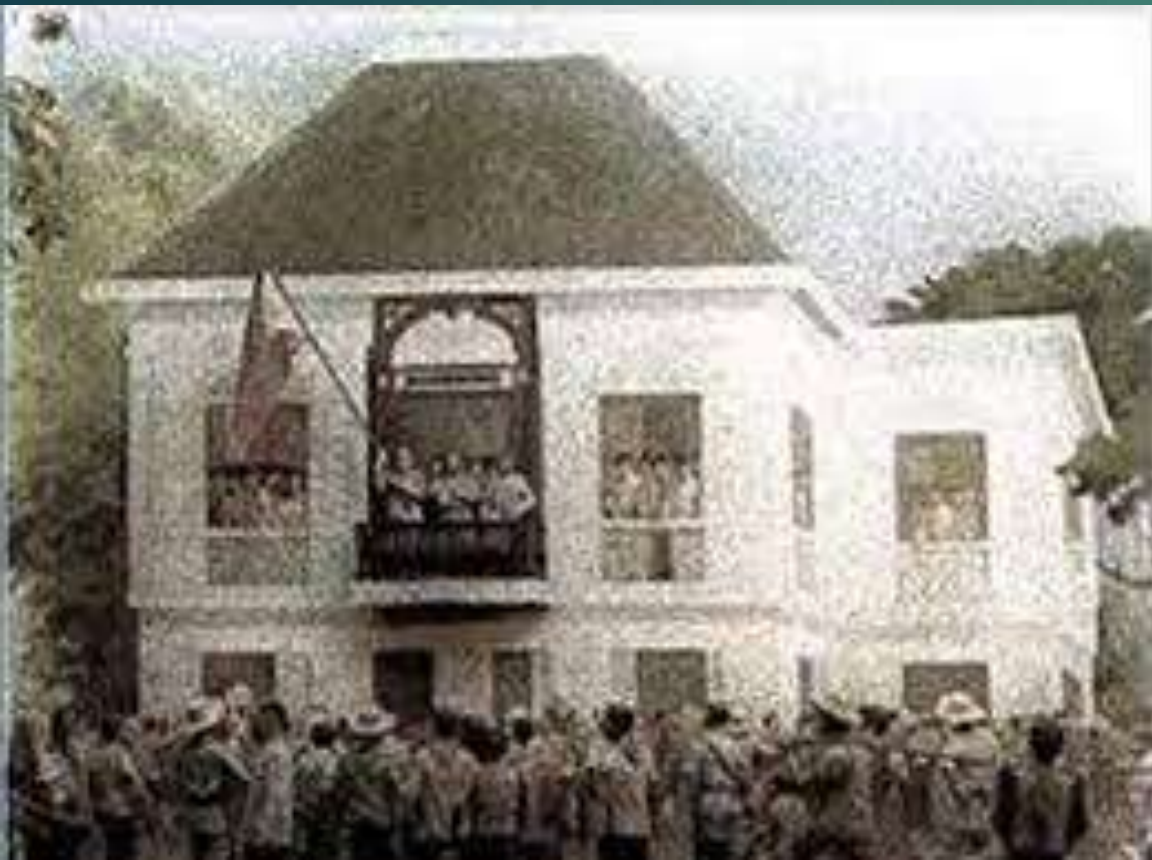
Formally unfurled during the declaration of Philippine Independence.

The Philippine Flag



Music composed by Julian Felipe. Did not use lyrics during the declaration of Philippine Independence in June 12, 1898. Lyrics was from Jose Palma from his poem Filipinas in 1898. Final Filipino lyrics was revised in 1960s.

- ▶ Dambanang Aguinaldo
- ▶ Cavite-Viejo, Province of Cavite
- ▶ June 12, 1898

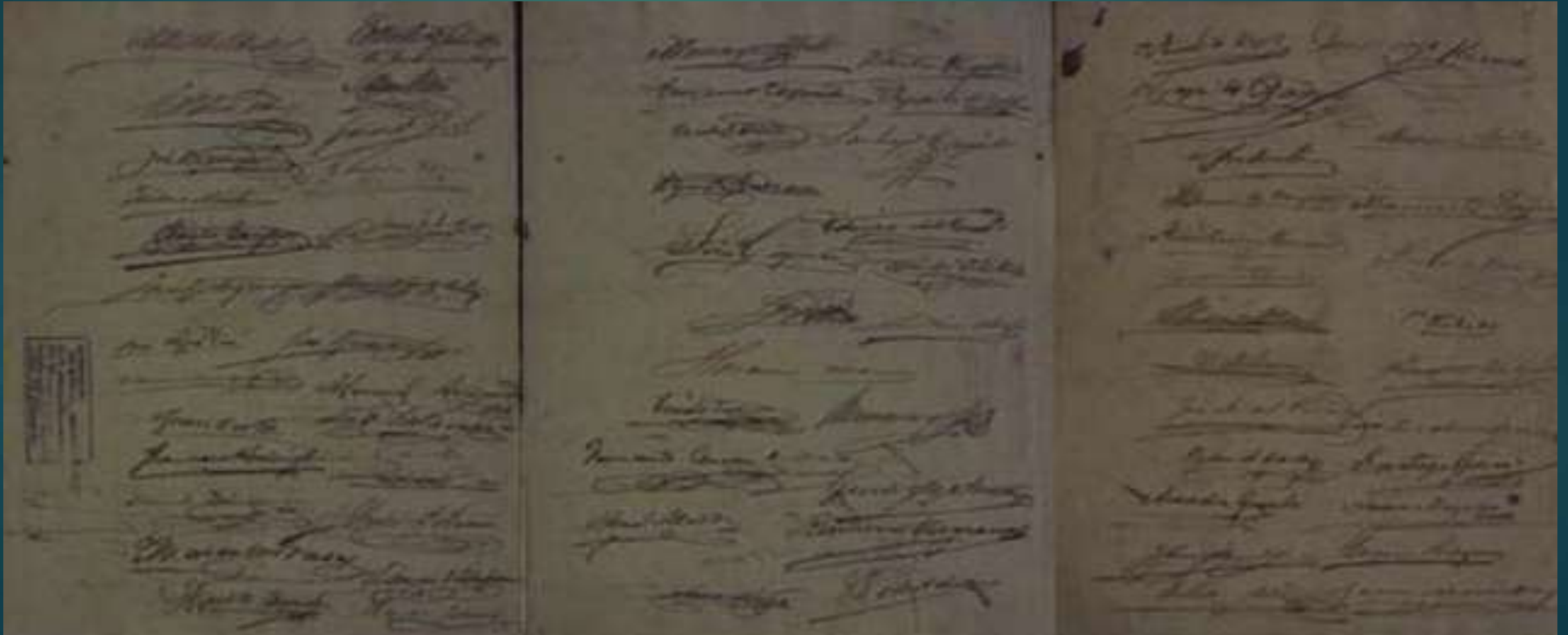


- Solemnize and proclaim Philippine Independence.

98 persons signed the Declaration of Independence



98 persons signed the Declaration of Independence





Importance and Relevance of the Document

Importance of the Document

1. Most significant achievement of Aguinaldo's Dictatorial Government
2. The Philippine was proclaimed independent after decades of being a colony.
3. The Philippine earned its own identity.

Importance of the Document

Affirmation of the following:

1. Atrocities of the Spaniards towards Filipinos.
2. Struggles of the Filipinos for independence
3. Dictatorial government under Aguinaldo.

Relevance of the Document

- a. It was a major step in creating the Filipino Identity.
- b. The very first and solid proof of the struggle of the Filipinos for independence.
- c. It serves as a culmination of our existence as a nation and a state.
- d. It marks the start and beginning where Filipinos had these constitutional rights.

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