

Southern Luzon Group

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*Mga Gunita
ng
Himagsikan*



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ng
Himagsikan*



Background of the Author

Background of the Author

*Emilio Aguinaldo
was born on
March 22, 1869
in Kawit, Cavite*



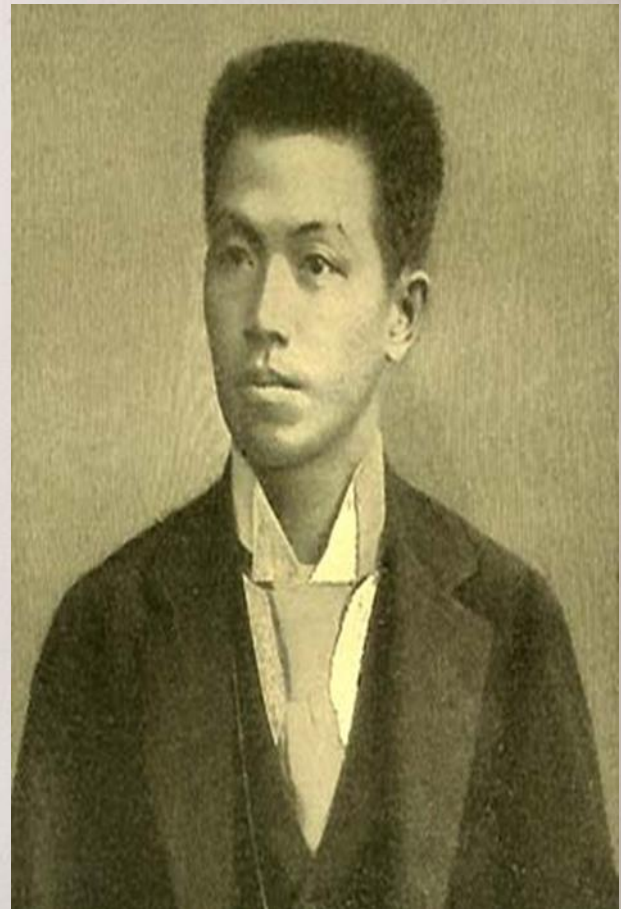
Background of the Author

His father Carlos Aguinaldo and his mother Trinidad Famy, a Chinese mestizo couple who had eight children, the seventh of which was Emilio.



Background of the Author

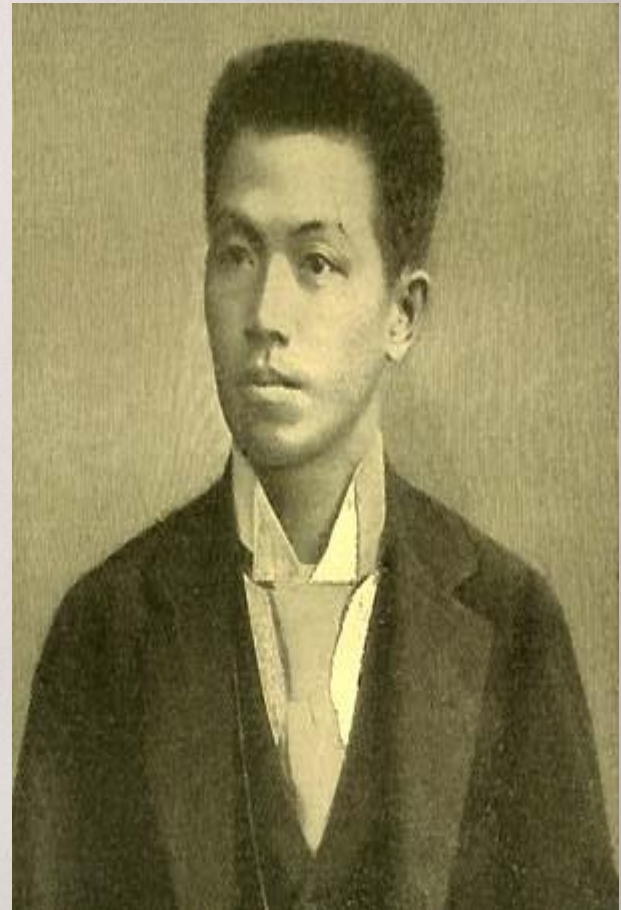
The Aguinaldo family was quite well-to-do, as Carlos Aguinaldo was the community's appointed gobernadorcillo (municipal governor).



Background of the Author

He attended high school at the Colegio de San Juan de Letran, but had to stop in his fourth year because of his father's death.

He then took up the responsibility of helping his mother run their farm.



Background of the Author

*At 17, he became
the Cabeza de
Barangay of
Binakayan*

*At 25, he became
Cavite Viejo's first
gobernadorcillo
capitan municipal*

Background of the Author



*In 1895, he became
a Freemason,
joining Pilar Lodge
No, 203, Imus,
Cavite by the
codename "Colon"*

Background of the Author

KKK

*He joined the
Katipunan and
used the nom de
guerre Magdalo*



Background of the Author

- *He became the President of the First Philippine Republic and the Biak na Bato Republic*



Background of the Author

BATTLES FOUGHT

- *Philippine Revolution*
- *Spanish – American War*
- *Philippine American War*

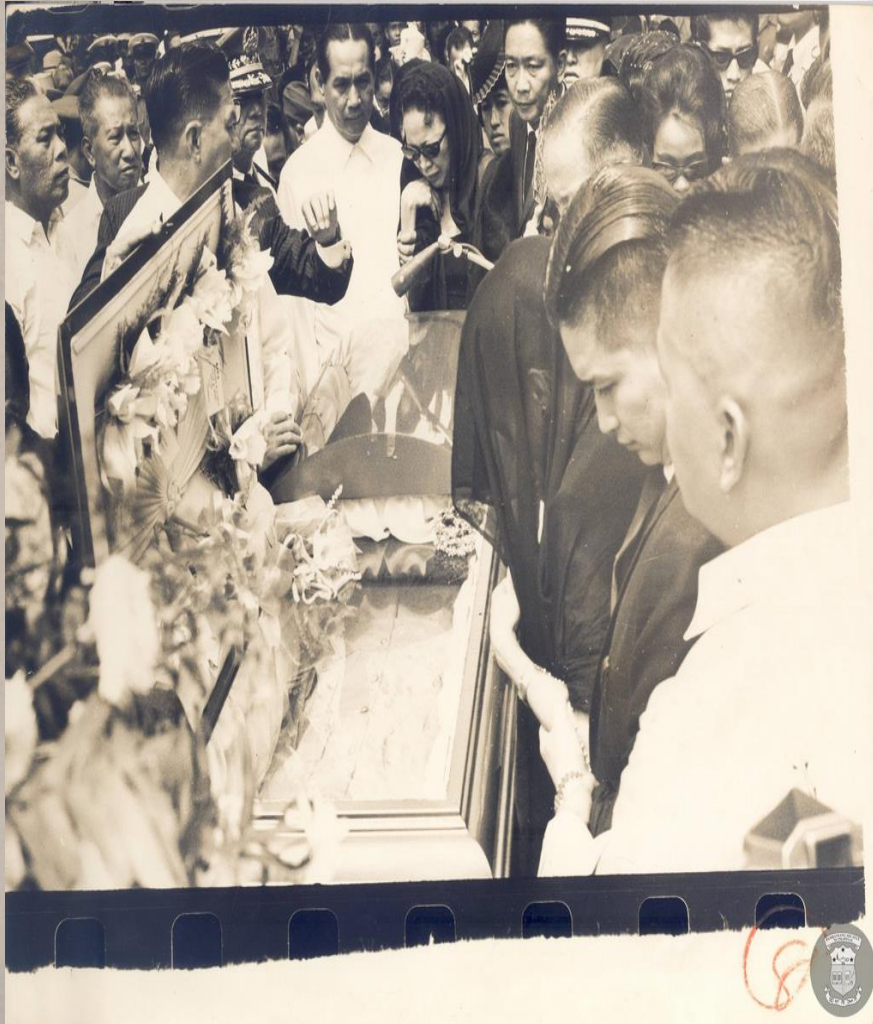


Background of the Author

Emilio Aguinaldo died in Quezon on February 6, 1964 from cardiovascular disease. He was 94 years, 10 months and 15 days old when he died.



Background of the Author

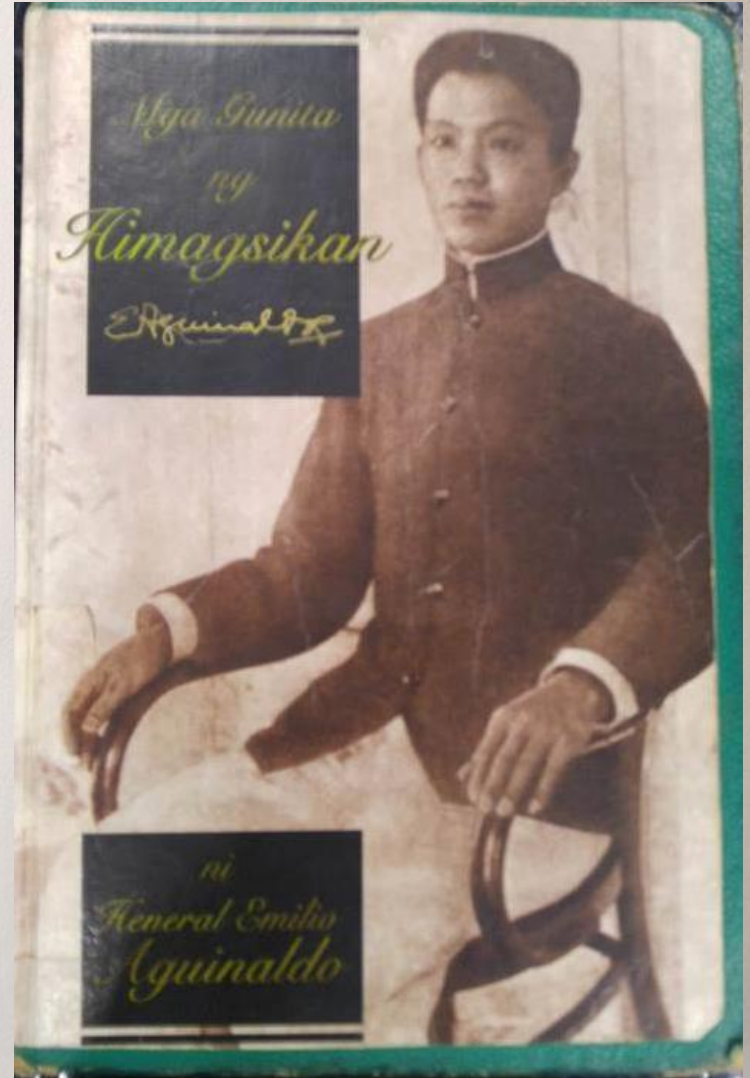


Aguinaldo's Funeral

Historical Background of the Document

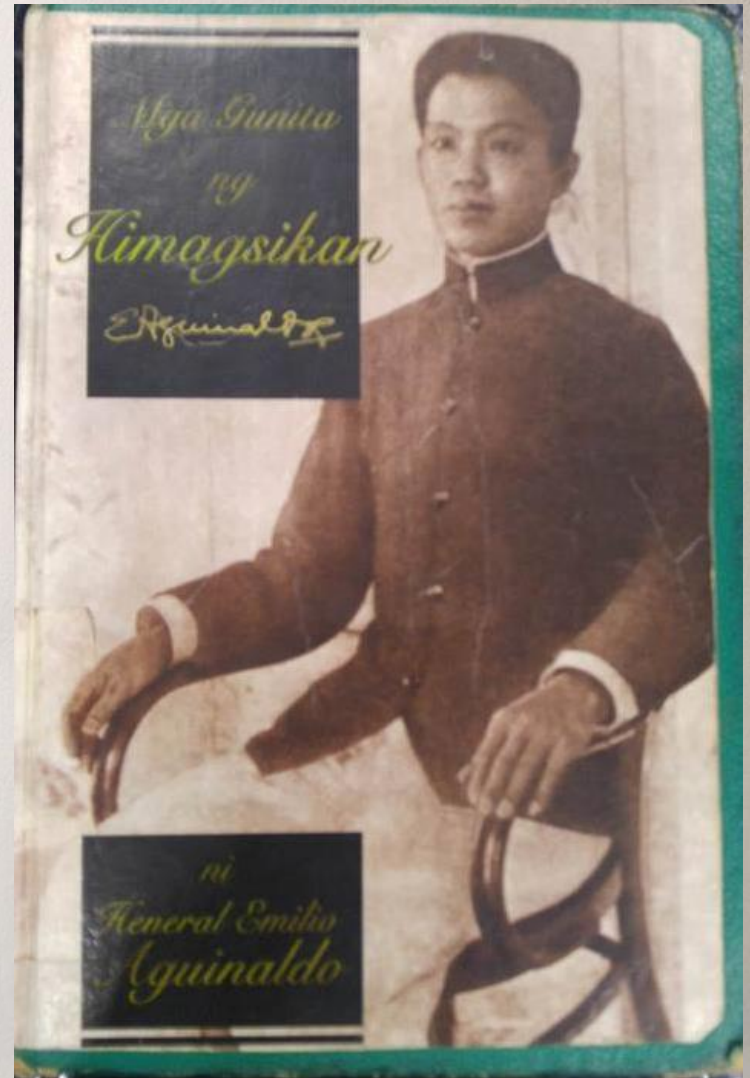
Historical Background of the Document

- The original memoirs in Tagalog was prepared by Aguinaldo in his own handwriting between 1928 to 1946



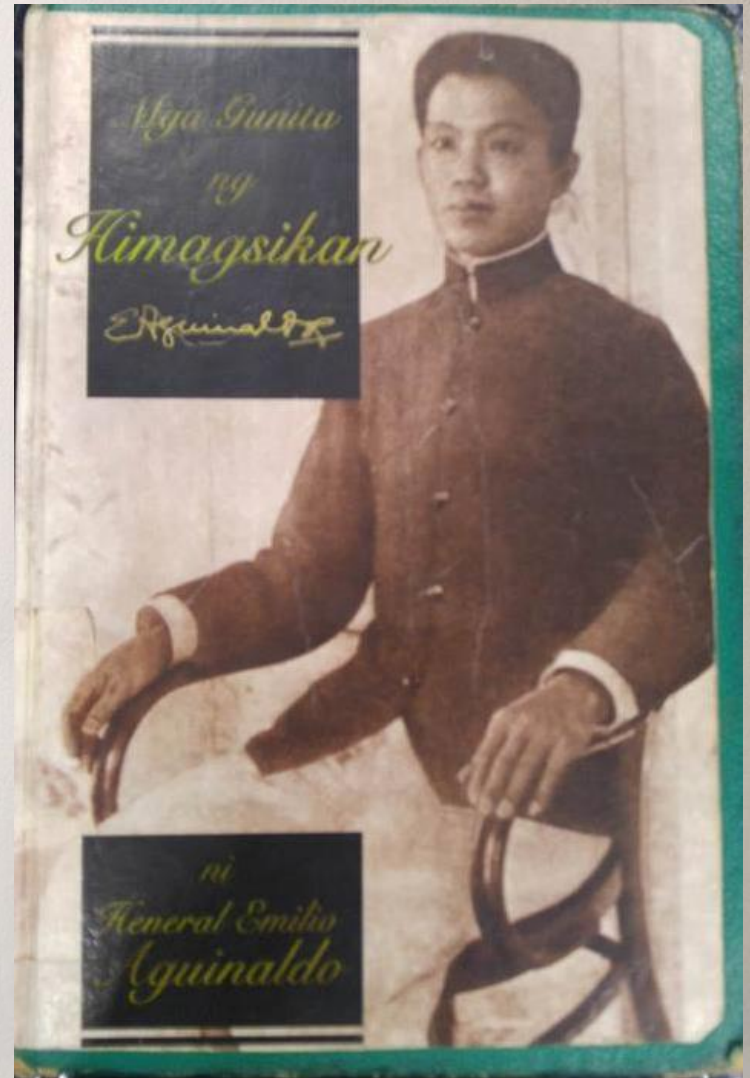
Historical Background of the Document

- It was at the close of 1963 when Aguinaldo, after much deliberation, decided to publish his memoirs



Historical Background of the Document

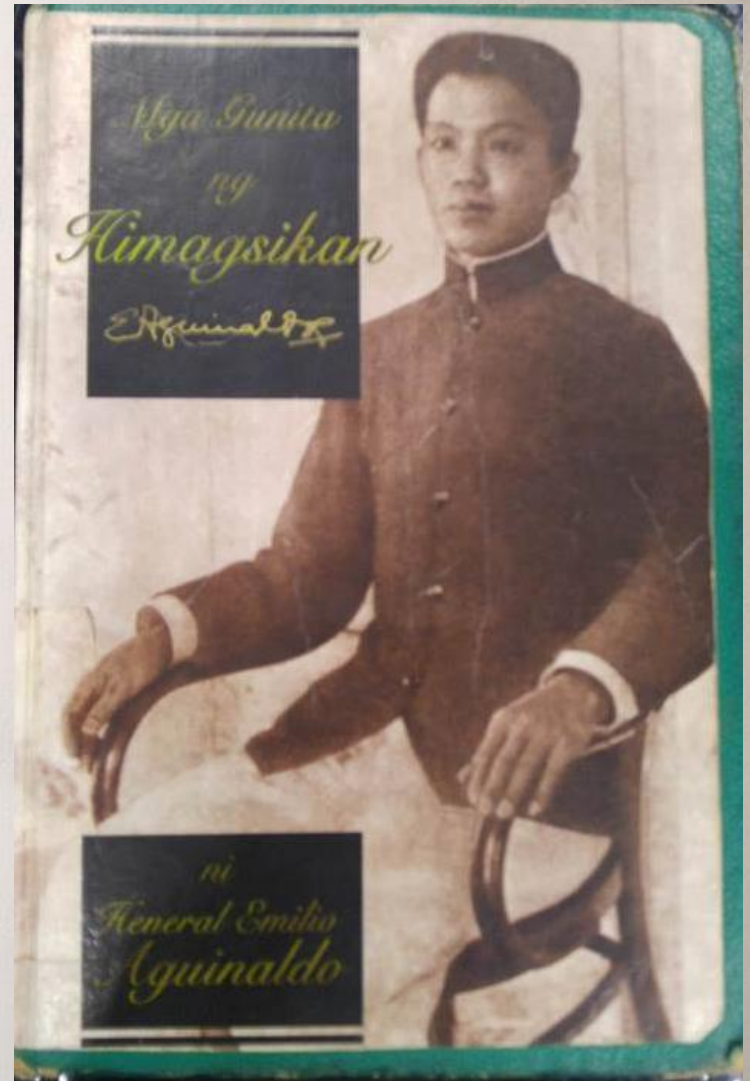
- Translated by Luz Colendrino Bucu, the Secretary of the Graduate School of Education and Faculty Member of the University of the East
- Published in 1967



CONTEXT

*Aguinaldo joined the
Katipunan*

*Revolution began in
Cavite*



Chapter 28: My Bloodiest Fight

My Bloodiest Fight

- Under Aguinaldo's command, the Filipino revolutionaries defeated the Spanish troops at Cavite

They got only a few guns left by the Spaniards in the battle

My Bloodiest Fight

- General Candido Tria Tirona and Captain Simeon Alcantara were among the casualties of this battle
- The whole province of Cavite was liberated from the Spaniards

**Chapter 30:
Magdiwang Council
Reorganized**

Magdiwang Council Reorganized

Cavite was liberated through the efforts of both the Magdiwang and Magdalo councils.

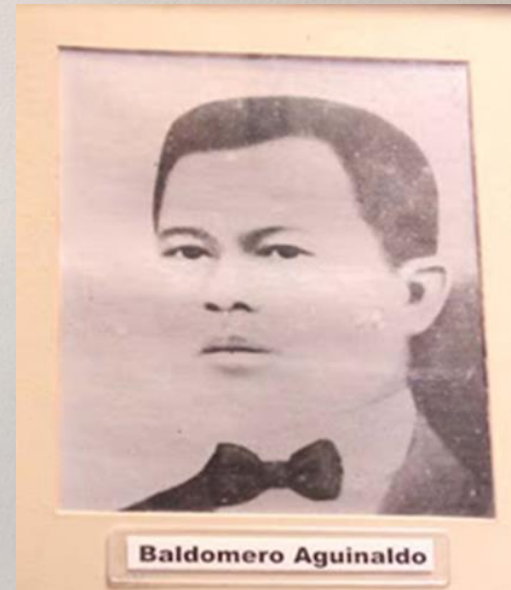
Magdiwang

- King - Andres Bonifacio



Magdalo

- President – Baldomero Aguinaldo



Magdiwang Council Reorganized

Magdiwang

- Said to be
Monarchial in form

Magdalo

- Republican in form

Magdiwang Council Reorganized

Magdiwang

- Noveleta, San Francisco de Malabon, Rosario, Tanza, Naic, Ternate, Maragondon, Magallanes, Bailen, Alfonso, Indang and San Roque

Magdalo

- Cavite el Viejo, Imus, Dasmarinas, Silang, Amadeo, Mendez, Nunez, Bacoar, and Carmona

Chapter 38:

My Election to the Presidency

My Election to the Presidency

An assembly was called upon to bridge the increasing gap between the Magdiwang and Magdalo factions.



Casa Hacienda de Tejeros

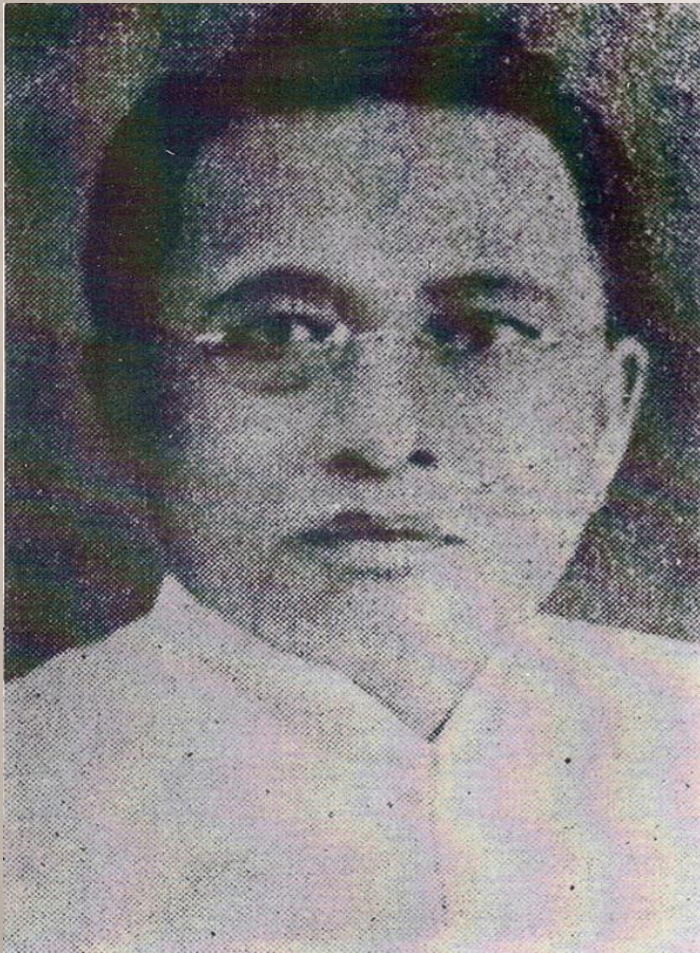
My Election to the Presidency

The assembly turned out to be an election of leaders for the new revolutionary government.



Aguinaldo was elected President while Bonifacio was elected Director of the Interior.

My Election to the Presidency



Daniel Tirona

Daniel Tirona
objected to the
election of Andres
Bonifacio as
Director of the
Interior on the
ground that he was
not a lawyer

Bumunot ng baril si
Andres Bonifacio

TEJEROS, Marso 22, 1897

Nagtago si
Daniel Tirona



Bonifacio walked out
of the assembly, after
proclaiming the

result of the
convention null and
invalid.

My Election to the Presidency

Aguinaldo was at Pasong Santol in Dasmariñas on March 22, 1897. He learned of his election as President of the new revolutionary government



My Election to the Presidency

Aguinaldo's brother,
General Crispulo
Aguinaldo persuaded
him to go to Tejeros to
take his oath of office

At 7:00 in the evening,
Aguinaldo, Trias and
Riego de Dios took
their oaths of office

My Election to the Presidency



My Election to the Presidency

- On March 24, 1897, Aguinaldo received news that Bonifacio and his ministers met in a council as passed a resolution declaring null and void the meeting at Tejeros.
- Aguinaldo revealed the plot of Bonifacio to kidnap him
- Pasong Santol fell in the hands of the Spaniards

Chapter 42: Military Court

Military Court

- Five charges were made against the Bonifacio brothers

A military court was created with Colonel Jose Lipana as presiding judge

**Chapter 44:
Death of the
Bonifacio Brothers**

Death of the Bonifacio Brothers

The Bonifacio
brothers were
found guilty and
sentenced to death

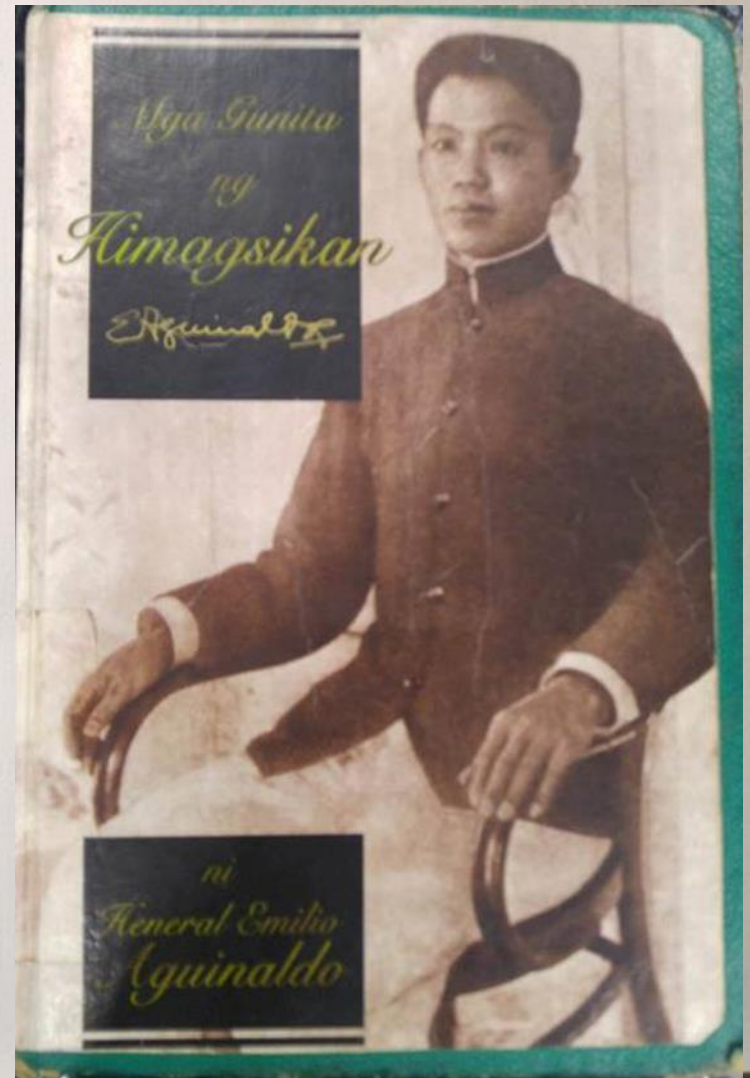
Aguinaldo
commuted the
sentence to
banishment

Generals Pio del
Pilar and Mariano
Noriel persuaded
Aguinaldo to
impose the
original sentence

Contribution to the grand narrative of Philippine History

Contribution to the grand narrative of Philippine History

- It gives us an insight into the personal thoughts and feelings of Aguinaldo which will help in a deeper understanding of Philippine History



Contribution to the grand narrative of Philippine History

Aguinaldo's Memoirs
which is a first hand
narrative of the First
Philippine Republic
President offers a
different perspective

and provides a basis
for corroboration of
other historical
sources.

Contribution to the grand narrative of Philippine History

It is an attempt of
Emilio Aguinaldo to
wash his hands on the
tragic death of Andres
Bonifacio;

thus it is a way of
vindicating himself
from negative
aspersions against him

Relevance of the Document

Relevance of the Document

- Issues affecting contemporary leaderships were caused by / or rooted from the past
 - Power struggle
 - Lack of unity

