

READING IN THE PHILIPPINE HISTORY

FINAL EXAM

1. Cavite Mutiny

The Cavite Mutiny, transpired on January 20, 1872, in the Philippines, was a pivotal event in the country's history. Filipino military personnel, notably members of the Katipunan, initiated the uprising at the Spanish arsenal in Cavite, fueled by grievances over racial discrimination, religious prejudice, and maltreatment in the military ranks.

Their primary objective was to secure arms and ammunition for a planned rebellion against Spanish colonial rule. However, the mutiny was quickly suppressed, resulting in the arrest of numerous Filipino soldiers and civilians involved.

The aftermath of the Cavite Mutiny significantly intensified Spanish authorities' repression against Filipinos, leading to harsher measures and intensified restrictions on civil liberties. It also prompted a significant shift in Filipino nationalist sentiment, contributing to the fervor for independence from Spanish rule and fostering unity among various sectors of Philippine society against colonial oppression.

2. The Cry of Pugad Lawin

The Cry of Pugad Lawin, which occurred on August 23, 1896, marked a pivotal moment in the Philippine struggle for independence against Spanish colonization. Led by Filipino revolutionary figures such as Andres Bonifacio, the event symbolizes the start of the Philippine Revolution.

At Pugad Lawin, Bonifacio and his fellow Katipunan members tore their cedula as a visible act of defiance against Spanish rule, signaling the call to arms for Filipinos to rise up against oppression. Bonifacio's iconic cry, "Long live Philippine independence!", echoed the sentiment for freedom from colonial rule.

This historic event galvanized widespread support for the revolution and inspired Filipinos from various social classes to join the fight for national sovereignty. The Cry of Pugad Lawin served as a catalyst, igniting the flames of resistance that ultimately led to the Philippine Declaration of Independence on June 12, 1898, marking the end of over three centuries of Spanish colonial rule in the Philippines.

3. The 1973 and 1986 Constitutions

The 1973 Constitution, born during Ferdinand Marcos's martial law, centralized power and expanded social rights but bolstered his authority. In contrast, the 1986 Constitution arose from the People Power Revolution, aiming to curb abuses of power through checks and balances, emphasizing human rights, decentralization, and transparent governance. The former entrenched Marcos's rule, while the latter sought to fortify democracy after his ousting.

THE LEGACY OF DIFFERENT PRESIDENTS OF THE PHILIPPINES

- 1. Emilio Aguinaldo (1899-1901):** The first president of the Philippines, Aguinaldo led the country's revolution against Spanish rule but faced challenges in the transition to American colonization.
- 2. Manuel Quezon (1935-1944):** Known as the "Father of the National Language," Quezon pushed for Tagalog as the basis for the Filipino national language. He also laid the groundwork for Philippine independence.
- 3. Diosdado Macapagal (1961-1965):** He initiated the move of the Philippine Independence Day from July 4 to June 12, honoring the country's true Independence Day.
- 4. Ferdinand Marcos (1965-1986):** Marcos's regime is marked by martial law, widespread corruption, and human rights abuses. His time in power ended with the People Power Revolution.
- 5. Corazon Aquino (1986-1992):** The first female president, Aquino restored democracy after the ousting of Marcos. Her presidency focused on national reconciliation and institutional reforms.
- 6. Fidel V. Ramos (1992-1998):** Ramos is credited for stabilizing the economy, infrastructure development, and his efforts toward peace talks with insurgent groups.
- 7. Joseph Estrada (1998-2001):** His term was cut short due to allegations of corruption and incompetence, leading to his impeachment and the second People Power Revolution.
- 8. Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2001-2010):** Arroyo's presidency was characterized by economic growth but was marred by allegations of electoral fraud and political turmoil.
- 9. Benigno Aquino III (2010-2016):** Known for his anti-corruption stance, Aquino focused on good governance and economic growth during his tenure.

10. Rodrigo Duterte (2016-2022): Duterte's presidency was defined by a controversial war on drugs, assertive foreign policy, and a shift towards federalism.