

LESSON 3

THE DAWN OF FILIPINO NATIONALISM

Unification of the Philippines under Spanish Rule.

333 years- Spain ruled the Philippines.

Zaide, 1994- it was Spain that gave the Philippines its identity.

Agoncillo and Guerrero 1974- with the use of the Cross, the natives were pacified.

REDUCCION PLAN

Implemented by Fr. Juan de Plasencia. Required the natives to live in the area near the church.

- Spanish encomenderos found it easier to collect taxes.
- Transformed the Filipinos into law-abiding citizens.
- The independence of the Brgy was lost because of the relocation of the natives under the influence of the church.

Early Resistance to Spanish Rule

Agoncillo 1990- the integration of the country into Spanish Empire, resulted into the implementation of taxation without representation, Polo y servicio and Galleon trade.

Zafra, 1976- discontent with Spanish rule was first expressed in the regional revolts that broke out in the archipelago from 1574-1843.

Revolts caused by the desire to regain their lost freedom.

- Revolt of Raja Sulayman and Lakan Dula (1574)
- Tondo Conspiracy (1587-1588)
- Revolt of Malong (1660-1661)
- Dagohoy's Revolt (1744-1829)
- Revolt of Diego Silang (1762-1763)
- Revolt of Palaris (1762-1764)

Resistance to Spanish-imposed institutions- was a major cause of the early revolts against

Spanish rule.

Magalat Revolt (1596), Revolt of the Irrayas (1621), Cagayan Revolt (1639), Sumuroy Rebellion (1649-1650), Maniago Revolt (1660)

Revolts caused by the agrarian unrest (recover the lands) **Provinces of Batangas, Laguna, Cavite, Pampanga and Bulacan**

Revolts caused by the desire to revert to their native religion:

Igorot Revolt (1601), Tamblot Revolt (1621-1622), Revolt of Lanab and Alababan (1625-1627), Tapar Revolt (1663), Revolt of Francisco Rivera (1718), Revolt of Hermano Apolinario dela Cruz (1840- 1841), Revolt of the Muslims in Southern Philippines

Divide et Impera Policy

1. Factor for the failure of the revolts.
2. They failed to realize that their common enemy was the Spanish

The Emergence of the Filipino Sense of Nationhood

Cause of the Development of Nationalism : Opening of the Philippines to world commerce, Rise of clase media, Liberal regime of Carlos Ma. Dela Torre, Racial Discrimination, Secularization controversy, Cavite Mutiny of 1872.

The Opening of the Philippines to World Commerce

John Locke's Theory of Revolution- People can overthrow a government that is not working for the good of the governed.

The Rise of Clase Media

Clase Media or New middle class- Can be traced to the prosperity of a relatively small class of mestizos and the principalia or ruling elite who benefited from the opening of the country to foreign commerce and trade.

Liberal Regime of Carlos Ma. Dela Torre

Carlos Ma. Dela Torre

-Was appointed governor-general after the fall of

Queen Isabella and the triumph of liberalism in Spain.

- Encouraged the aspirations of the reformists and abolished the censorship of the press.
- During his term, freedom of speech and of the press as guaranteed by the Spanish Constitution were recognized.

Rafael de Izquierdo

1. Replaced Carlos Ma. Dela Torre
2. Boasted that he came to the Philippines with a cross on one hand and a sword on the other.

Racial Discrimination

Indios - What the Spanish called the Filipinos
Means inferior race.

Fray Miguel de Bustamante

Portrayed the Filipino as an individual with low mental ability, incapable of acquiring European education and fitted only to work in the field and tend a carabao in his pamphlet called Si Tandang Basyong Macunat.

Secularization Controversy

Secularization of Parishes- The transfer of the monitories established by regular Spanish clergy to Filipino seculars.

Fr. Pedro Pelaez

- An insulares, who rose to the position of vicar capitular of Manila in 1861.
- Led the fight against royal decrees turning secular parishes over to the friars.
- Appealed to the Queen Isabella II for ecclesiastical equality between the Spanish regulars and Filipino seculars.

Fr. Burgos

- Continued the struggle later after the death of Fr. Palaez.
- He exerted all efforts to defend the Filipino clergy from all the attacks by the Spanish regulars.

- Applead to the Spanish queen that the Filipino priests the chance to prove that they can equal the Spanish regulars.

Cavite Mutiny of 1872

Sgt. La Madrid - Lead a mutiny with Filipino soldiers in the arsenal of Cavite on the night of January 20, 1872 brought about by Izquierdo's abolition of their exemption from tributes and forced labor.

Rizal and the Cavite Mutiny of 1872

Execution of Gomburza

- When Rizal heard of the martyrdom of Gomburza when he was 11 years old, he changed his mind of becoming a priest and become a Jesuit father and dedicated his life to avenge the victims of the Spanish government.