Tutorial:  
\*movements  
\*how to collect data events

Intro: narration  
  
A curious scientist living in 2050 wants to know about the past by using a time machine.

While in the process of traveling back in time, his time machine cannot handle the high speed energy so his time machine has broken.

Now, he got stuck in the past. The only way to get back in his original timeline is to collect “**data events**”.

**Game title**

Start

Data Events

Options

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Exit

Tutorial: how to collect data events

(The tutorial is the first level of the game)

To collect data events, you need to find an important item of the major person in that era.

Year 1521: “The Spanish expedition to the Philippines”

You need to find Lapulapu’s sword in the forest. After the sword was found,   
the screen will flash and will start a narration about what happened in the Spanish expedition to the Philippines

After narration, the date will be saved in the “**Data events**” section (can skip the narration by pressing skip button)

After the narration, there will be an option to go to the main menu, data events, or the next event/ level button.

**Data events:** (clicking the selected year will travel your player into that game level. Need to play first before unlocking the level). Unlocking all data events will fix your time machine.

**1521**: The Spanish expedition to the Philippines

**1565**: Spain as Colonial Masters

**1872**: GOMBURZA

**1892**: The Katipunan

**1896:** The Cry of Pugadlawin

Year 1565: Spain as Colonial Masters (2nd lvl)

You need to find a confidential paper in the archive room

Completion: after finding the papers, a narration about Spain as colonial Masters the event will be saved in the “**data events**” section.

Year 1872: GOMBURZA (3rd lvl)

You need to find three items in the church, a crucifix, small bell, altar cup

Completion: after finding the three items, a narration about The Death of Gomburza will start and then the event will be saved in the “**data events**” section.

Year 1892: The Katipunan (4th lvl)

You need to find the 4 items in the barracks (2 bolo knives, 2 hand guns)

Completion: after finding the three items, a narration about the katipunan will start and then the event will be saved in the “**data events**” section.

Year 1896: The cry of Pugadlawin (5th lvl)

You need to find the 5 Cedulas

Completion: after finding the 5 cedulas, a narration about The cry of pugadlawin will start and the event will be saved in the “**data events**” section.

2D top-down-view game

Outro: After completing all “year” levels in the **Data events**, a narration will start: “The time machine is now fixed. You can now go to your original timeline with the knowledge you’ve learned. Thank you for playing”

**Narrations texts:**

**1521**: The Spanish expedition to the Philippines

Ferdinand Magellan, a Portuguese in the service of the Spanish crown, was looking for a westward route to the to the Spice Islands of Indonesia. On March 16, 1521, Magellan's expedition landed on Homonhon island in the Philippines. He was the first European to reach the islands. Rajah Humabon of Cebu was friendly with Magellan and embraced Christianity, but their enemy, Lapu-Lapu was not. Humabon wanted Magellan to kill Lapu-Lapu while Magellan wanted to convert Lapu-Lapu into Christianity. On April 17, 1521, Magellan sailed to Mactan and ensuing battle killed Magellan by the natives lead by Lapu-Lapu. Out of the five ships and more than 300 men who left on the Magellan expedition in 1519, only one ship (the Victoria) and 18 men returned to Seville, Spain on September 6, 1522. Nevertheless, the said expedition was considered historic because it marked the first circumnavigation of the globe and proved that the world was round.

**1565**: Spain as Colonial Masters

Spain reigned over the Philippines for 333 years, from 1565 to 1898. since Spain was far from the country, the Spanish king ruled the Islands through the viceroy of Mexico, which was then another Spanish colony. When Mexico regained its freedom in 1821, the Spanish king ruled the Philippines through a governor general. A special government body that oversaw matters, pertaining to the colonies assisted the king in this respect. This body became known by many names. Council of the Indies (1565-1837), Overseas Council (1837-1863), and Ministry of the Colonies (1863–1898). It is implemented the decrees and legal codes Spain promulgated although many of its provisions could not apply to condition in the colonies. It also exercised legislative and judicial powers.

**1872**: GOMBURZA

In February 17, 1872, Fathers Mariano Gomez, Jose Burgos and Jocinto Zamora (Gomburza), all Filipino priest, was executed by the Spanish colonizers on charges of subversion. The charges against Fathers Gomez, Burgos and Zamora was their alleged complicity in the uprising of workers at the Cavite Naval Yard. The death of Gomburza awakened strong feelings of anger and resentment among the Filipinos. They questioned Spanish authorities and demanded reforms. The martyrdom of the three priests apparently helped to inspire the organization of the Propaganda Movement, which aimed to seek reforms and inform Spain of the abuses of its colonial government.

**1892**: The Katipunan

Bonifacio founded the “Katastaasang Kagalanggalangang Katipuanan ng mga Anak ng Bayan” (KKK) on July 7, 1892 in a house on Azcarraga street (now Claro M. Recto), in Tondo Manila. The Katipunan had colorful beginnings. As a symbol of the member’s loyalty, they performed the solemn rite of sanduguan (blood compact), wherein each one signed his name with his own blood.

The members agreed to recruit more people using the “triangle system” of enlistment. Each original member would recruit two new members who were not related to each other. Each new member would do the same thing, and so on down the line. Members were also asked to contribute one Real (about 25 centavos) each month in order to raise funds for the association.

**1896:** The Cry of Pugadlawin

News about the discovery of the Katipunan spread to Manila and nearby suburbs, and Andres Bonifacio immediately called for a general meeting. Various wings of the Katipunan gathered at the house of Juan Ramos in Pugadlawin on August 23, 1896. Ramos was the son of Melchora Aquino, also known as “Tandang Sora” and was later acknowledged as the Mother of the Katipunan."

Bonifacio asked his men whether they were willing to fight to the bitter end. Everyone shouted their approval, except for Teodoro Plata, who though that it was too soon for a revolution. Heartened by his men’s response, Bonifacio then asked them to tear their cedulas (residence certificates) to pieces, as a sign of their defiance and determination to rise against the Spaniards. The men immediately tore up their cedulas, shouting, Mabuhay ang Pilipinas (long live the Philippines) -known as the Cry of Pugadlawin.