



What Is This Module About?

What is it that you do best? Are you good in painting, music, dancing or perhaps inventing? Each one of us has a hidden talent, and it would be good if we developed these talents to the fullest.

As Filipinos, we can proudly say that many of our fellowmen who have outstanding talents have made their own distinguishing marks in world history. They have made significant contributions in various fields like music, art, sports and science. As a result, they are admired not only in the Philippines but worldwide.

Do you know who these outstanding Filipinos are? Some of them lived in the past, while the others are still alive up to this day. Through this module, you will get to know them and their accomplishments.

This module is divided into two lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Filipinos of the Past Who Made the Country Proud*

Lesson 2 – *Some World-Renowned Filipinos of Today*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify Filipinos who have excelled and are excelling in different fields locally and internationally; and
- ◆ describe how they have uplifted the morale of the Filipino people.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, take this simple test to find out what you already know about the topic.

Identify the people being described in the sentences below. Choose your answers from the names in the box, then write them in the blanks provided.

Agapito Flores

Paeng Nepomuceno

Fernando Amorsolo

Dr. Fe del Mundo

Lea Salonga

Guillermo Tolentino

Eduardo San Juan

Napoleon Abueva

Carmen Velasquez

Efren "Bata" Reyes

Corazon Aquino

Julian Felipe

Juan Salcedo Jr.

Francisco Baltazar

1. He is a revolutionary and nationalist musician who composed the march called "Marcha Nacional Filipina." _____
2. He is generally considered the "Grand Old Man of Philippine Art" for his paintings. _____
3. He is the "Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture" and his most famous sculpture is the Bonifacio Monument in Kalookan City.

4. He is called "the Magician" and has been the world champion in billiards many times. _____
5. He invented the fluorescent lamp, which is being used all over the world today. _____
6. He was called "the Space Junkman" as a tribute for designing the lunar rover or moon buggy. _____
7. She was the star of the musical show, *Miss Saigon*, and she received many awards here and abroad. _____
8. He is known as the "King of Tagalog Poets."

9. He is a six-time world champion and is acknowledged worldwide as the greatest bowler in the history of the sport.

10. He is a national artist known for his works on hardwood sculpture. One of his noted works is the Crucified Christ at the UP chapel.
-

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may go now to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

Filipinos of the Past Who Made the Country Proud

Do you know Julian Felipe? Have you heard of Agapito Flores and Guillermo Tolentino? They are just some of the Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country in the past. What were their contributions? How did their contributions affect our lives as Filipinos? You will find the answers to these questions as you read this lesson.

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify Filipinos who have made significant contributions to their fields in the past;
- ◆ identify what they have done for the country; and
- ◆ explain how their contributions affected the lives of many Filipinos.



Let's Try This

The words below represent fields in which some Filipinos made significant contributions. Note that the letters have been jumbled. Rearrange the letters in order to get the correct word. Write your answers in the blanks provided after each item.

1. GTPANINI _____
2. TURULPSCE _____
3. CMSIU _____
4. CESIENC _____
5. RYEOPT _____

Were you able to rearrange the letters properly to form the correct words? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 44.



Let's Think About This

Do you know that Filipinos have excelled in different fields not only in our country but also in other countries?

Do you know of any Filipino in the past who has made a significant contribution to our country and even to the whole world? Name one and give his/her contribution. Write your answer in the space below.

Were you able to name one such Filipino? Let us see if your answer is one of the Filipinos given below.

- ◆ **Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas** – wrote “Florante at Laura,” one of the greatest Tagalog poems
- ◆ **Professor Julian Felipe** – composed the Philippine National Anthem
- ◆ **Jose Palma** – wrote the poem “Filipinas,” the basis of the lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem
- ◆ **Fernando Amorsolo** – one of the greatest Filipino painters
- ◆ **Guillermo Tolentino** – a national artist for sculpture
- ◆ **Agapito Flores** – invented the fluorescent lamp which is used worldwide today
- ◆ **Eduardo San Juan** – designed the lunar rover or the moon buggy which was used in the 1971 Apollo XV expedition to the moon
- ◆ **Carlos Romulo** – first Asian to become President of the United Nations (U.N.)
- ◆ **Dr. Jose Rizal** – national hero of the Philippines

Let us get to know more about these people and their contributions in the next sections.



Let's Learn

Here are some Filipinos from the past who have made contributions to our country. Their contributions did not only earn the respect of our fellow Filipinos, but also those of people from other countries. Let us find out what significant contributions each one made.

King of Tagalog Poets

Francisco Balagtas wrote *Florante at Laura* which is regarded as one of the greatest Tagalog poems. His long poem, which tells a story, represents the injustices Filipinos suffered at the hands of the Spaniards, and the evils that occurred during the Spanish colonial period.

Balagtas was born on April 2, 1788 in Bigaa, central Bulacan. He wrote his poems under the strict supervision of the Spanish friars. Because of this, his poems had religious themes. Balagtas chose to write allegorical poetry which used symbols to carry his message. Such symbolic words were used to express his protest against cruelty. He is known as the *King of Tagalog Poets*. He died on February 20, 1862.



A scene from *Florante at Laura* symbolizing how the Spaniards treated Filipinos during the colonization

Are you fond of reading poems? What do you feel when you read poems? Do poems make you think and wonder about what they mean?

Francisco Balagtas used his poems to expose the cruelty imposed by the Spaniards on Filipinos. Through his poems, he was able to express his disappointment at and disapproval of the cruelty of the Spaniards.

- a. In Balagtas' *Florante at Laura*, Florante's being tied to the tree represents or symbolizes something. Could this be the condition of the Filipinos? What do you think?

- b. How do the lions in the scene of *Florante at Laura* represent the cruelty of the Spaniards?

You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 45.

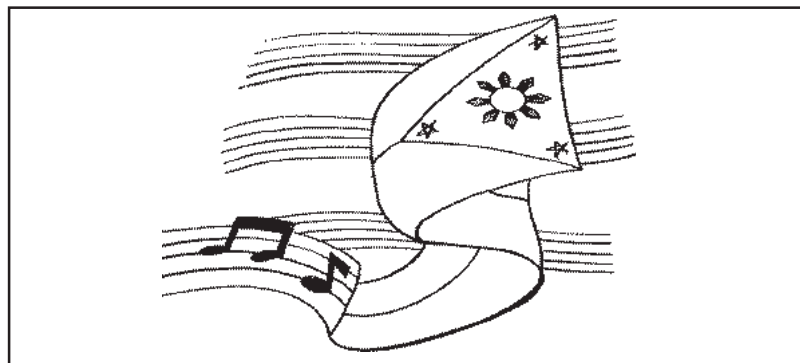
Composer of the Philippine National Anthem

Another accomplished Filipino artist was Professor Julian Felipe. He composed the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*, an instrumental march that became the basis of the melody of our present National Anthem.

Felipe was born on January 28, 1861 in Cavite. He was the youngest of twelve children. His father was a member of the church choir in their town, so at a very young age, Felipe was already exposed to music. He began to study music under Professor Leandro Cosca. However, it was Rev. Pedro Catalan, parish priest of San Pedro Church, who advised him to take piano lessons. He was later made the organist of the church.

Professor Felipe composed the national anthem upon the request of General Emilio Aguinaldo. Gen. Aguinaldo wanted a hymn that was solemn, majestic, dignified and could stir the people's patriotic spirit and national pride. On June 11, 1898, six days after General Aguinaldo made his request, Prof. Felipe presented his draft and played it on the piano.

The following day, on June 12, 1898, the brass band of San Francisco de Malabon, under the baton of the professor himself, played the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*. This was after the proclamation of the First Philippine Republic and during the hoisting of the Philippine Flag. Prof. Felipe died on October 2, 1944.



- c. What do you feel when you hear the national anthem being played?

- d. Does the national anthem bring out your sense of being a Filipino? Why?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 45.

Writer of the Lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem

Jose Palma wrote *Filipinas*, a patriotic poem in Spanish, which became the basis of the words of the Philippine national anthem.

Jose Palma was a poet and soldier. He was born in Tondo, Manila on June 3, 1876 and died on February 12, 1903 in Manila. He was a staff member of *La Independencia*, a newspaper published in Pangasinan. On September 3, 1899, *La Independencia* published the score of *Marcha Nacional Filipina* with Palma's poem *Filipinas* which became the basis of the lyrics of the hymn.

Although the American colonial government prohibited singing it, the song quickly became popular among the Filipino revolutionaries.

Filipinas

(Letra Para la Marcha Nacional)

I

Tierra adorada,
Hija del sol de Oriente,
Su fuego ardiente
En ti latiendo esta.

Patria de amores!
Del heroismo cuna,
Los invasores
No te hallaran jamas.

II

En tu azul cielo, en tus auras,
En tus montes y en tu mar
Esplende y late el poema
De tu amada libertad.

Tu pabellon, que en las lides
La victoria ilumino,
No vera nunca apagados
Sus estrellas y su sol.

III

Tierra de dichas, del sol y de amores
En tu regazo dulce es vivir.
Es una gloria para tus hijos,
Cuando te ofenden, por ti morir.

This is the poem *Filipinas*, written by Jose Palma and published by *La Independencia* on September 3, 1899. Later on, it became the lyrics for the Philippine National Anthem.

As Filipinos, we take pride in singing the national anthem. Our national anthem brings out our nationality and calls for unity among all Filipinos. It also brings to mind how our brave heroes stood up for the country.

- e. Do you think our country is truly reflected in the words of our national anthem? Why?

Finished? Once again, compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 46.



Let's Think About This

If we try to analyze the works of Balagtas, Felipe and Palma, we will see how much they loved their country. Their works symbolize their nationalism and express how they aimed for unity among Filipinos.

What about you? Do you think you can contribute something for the sake of our country? Explain your answer.

Each one of us has a special talent. The great Filipino artists we have studied excelled in music and poetry. When you work hard at developing your own talents, you will contribute something for the glory of your country.



Let's Learn

Are you good in painting, making sculptures or inventing things? You might have skills that you are aware of. However, these skills may need to be further developed so that you can really excel in what you do. Below are some more Filipinos from the past who have excelled in their fields. Let us study who they are.

The Grand Old Man of Philippine Art

Fernando Amorsolo is known as the *Grand Old Man of Philippine Art*. He is one of the greatest Filipino painters of all time.

He was born on May 30, 1892 in Paco, Manila. He earned his degree in fine arts from the Liceo de Manila Art School and later on studied at the Escuela de San Fernando in Madrid.

His most memorable works are paintings of country scenes, especially those that capture the quality of Philippine sunlight.

He won first prize in the 1939 New York Fair over painters from seventy-nine countries.

He died on April 24, 1972 in Quezon City.



One of Amorsolo's masterpieces is the *Ina at Anak* ("Mother and Child"). This painting shows love between mother and child, and the bond that exists between them.

- a. Looking at the *Ina at Anak* painting of Amorsolo, what common Filipino value does it represent?

Compare your answer with the one in the *Answer Key* on page 46.

The Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture

Guillermo Tolentino is known as “the classical master of Philippine sculpture.”

He studied fine arts at the University of the Philippines, the Beaux-arts School in New York, and the Royal Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. His most famous sculpture is the *Bonifacio Monument* in Kalookan City.

The *Bonifacio Monument* is a sculpture composed of numerous figures massed around a central obelisk. (An obelisk is a tall printed pillar with four sides.) The principal figure is Andres Bonifacio, leader of the revolution against Spain; behind him stands Emilio Jacinto, the brains of the Katipunan.



The *Bonifacio Monument* was completed in 1933. It marked the highest point of Tolentino’s career.

- b. If you had a talent for making sculptures, what sculpture would you do? Why?

Done? Compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 46.

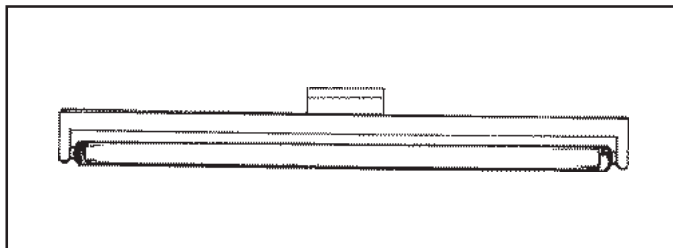
The Inventor of the Fluorescent Lamp

Agapito Flores invented the fluorescent lamp which is used worldwide today.

A native of Guiginto, Bulacan, Flores did not finish high school. He worked for a while as an apprentice in a machine shop in his town. Later he migrated to Manila where he worked as an electrician in the Tondo district. Agapito Flores was intent on developing a glass tube that produced light. He approached then President Manuel L. Quezon and told him of his invention, but the president didn't have any idea how he could help the inventor.

A French official who was visiting Malacañang took interest in Flores' invention. Flores was sent to Paris where he got a patent for the invention. Much later, the General Electric Company of the United States bought Flores' invention and mass-produced it as the fluorescent lamp which is used worldwide today.

The fluorescent lamp is coated on the inside with phosphor and filled with argon gas and a small amount of mercury vapor. It emits a distinctive glow when electricity is passed through the gas. A 40-watt fluorescent lamp gives as much light as a 150-watt incandescent lamp but emits less heat.



- c. In your opinion, how important is Flores' invention to the Philippines and to other countries?

You may compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 46.

The Space Junkman

Eduardo San Juan designed the lunar rover or “moon buggy” which was used during the 1971 Apollo XV lunar mission. As a tribute, he was called “the space junkman.”

He was a graduate of mechanical engineering of the Mapua Institute of Technology in 1948. He also took nuclear engineering at the University of Washington, U.S.A. in 1955. His knowledge of and fondness for machines started with his tinkering in his father’s auto repair shop from the time he was fourteen.

Lockheed Missiles and Space Corporation hired him in 1966, and he was able to produce many concepts for the new field of space technology, advanced aeronautics, and nuclear weaponry. His concepts were chosen and utilized by experts including those from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) of the United States.

Eduardo San Juan was also able to work on various projects. These are the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative or the Star Wars Program, Skylab, Polaris Missile, lasers, and the design and building of a space bus for ferrying communications and earth-observing instruments into orbit.

He died of a heart attack on February 3, 1988 in the U.S.



The lunar rover or moon buggy, which was used in the 1971 Apollo XV lunar mission, was developed from a prototype built by Eduardo San Juan out of scrap aluminum, an old umbrella, bicycle handlebars, automobile hubcaps, batteries and army surplus stocks.

- d. Do you think Filipinos can be considered as one of the best inventors in the world? Why or why not?

Compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 46.



Let's Think About This

What do you think about the creativity of Filipinos? Can Filipinos excel worldwide in creativity and imagination? The works of Amorsolo, Tolentino, Flores and San Juan have proven that Filipinos are not only good writers and composers, but are also imaginative and creative. They have sent a message worldwide that once we put our minds to it, we can do anything. We can even equal the achievements of people in any other country.

Do you think Filipinos today are given the opportunity to discover their capabilities? Why or why not?

You can show your answer to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for feedback.



Let's Learn

Are Filipinos capable of excelling in any field they get into? Do you know any particular Filipino who has excelled in different fields during his/her lifetime? Let us study two Filipinos who have excelled in many different fields.

The First Asian to Become President of the United Nations General Assembly

Carlos P. Romulo was the first Asian and first non-white president of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

Romulo was born on January 14, 1899 in Camiling, Tarlac. He graduated from the University of the Philippines in 1918 with a Bachelor's degree in Arts. Romulo finished his Master's degree in 1921 in the University of Columbia. He was awarded Doctor of Laws, Honoris Causa from Rollins College in Florida, and Doctor of Philosophy, Honoris Causa from the University of Athens, Greece.

He was General Douglas MacArthur's aide-de-camp in Bataan, Corregidor. He accompanied Gen. MacArthur and the liberating forces in the invasion of Leyte and later in the recapture of Manila. He was promoted to the rank of U.S. Army Brigadier General for all his efforts during World War II.

After World War II, Romulo became the president of the United Nations General Assembly. He also became the Philippine secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the 1950s through the 1970s.

Romulo was also a member of the University of the Philippines Board of Regents. The Board of Regents is the highest policy-making body of the University. This body decides on what needs and projects the university should attend to. Romulo also became President of the University of the Philippines and Secretary of Education.

He received numerous awards including the following:

- ◆ Pulitzer prize in Journalism for distinguished correspondence—he received this prize in 1942 for his series of articles written on a trip through the Far East just before World War II
- ◆ First Annual Gold Medal Award by World Government News—for his efforts towards peace in the United Nations, March 1947
- ◆ Gold Medal Award by the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Foundation of Princeton University—in recognition of his contribution to public life, May 1947
- ◆ International Benjamin Franklin Society's Gold Medal for distinguished world statesmanship, January 1948
- ◆ Made Freeman of the City of Plymouth, England, October 1948
- ◆ City of Manila Gold Medal Award for Merit, July 4, 1949
- ◆ Philippine Congressional Gold Medal of Honor, April 17, 1950
- ◆ Distinguished Service Star of the Philippines
- ◆ Gold Cross
- ◆ Silver Star
- ◆ Purple Heart
- ◆ The Order of Sikatuna—highest foreign service decoration of the Philippine government, awarded for his services as Secretary of Foreign Affairs, April 1953

Not only is Romulo famous for the awards he received; he is also famous for the books he wrote. Here are some of his famous writings:

- ◆ I Saw the Fall of the Philippines
- ◆ Mother America
- ◆ My Brother Americans
- ◆ I See the Philippines Rise
- ◆ The United, A Novel
- ◆ Crusade in Asia
- ◆ Contemporary Nationalism and World Order

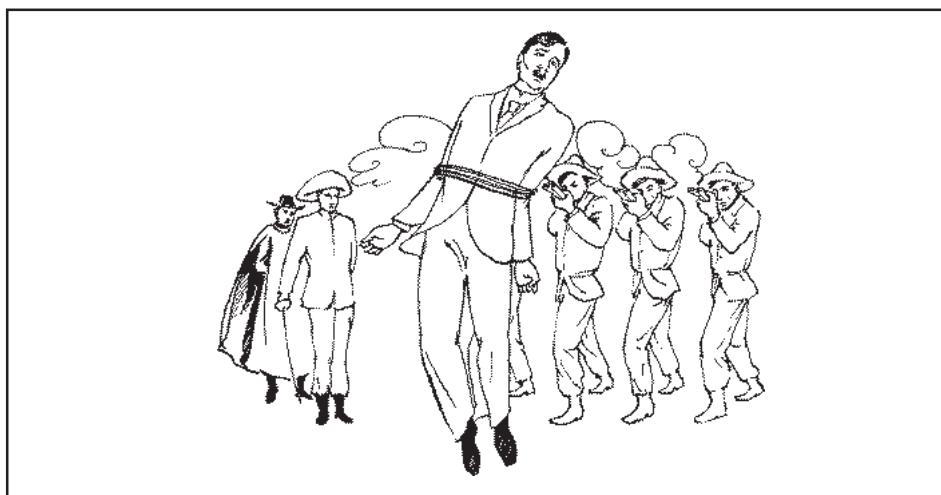
Our National Hero

Dr. Jose P. Rizal was born in Calamba, Laguna on June 19, 1861. His parents were Francisco Mercado and Teodora Alonzo. He studied at the Ateneo Municipal de Manila and finished a Bachelor in Arts degree on March 23, 1876. He studied medicine at the University of Santo Tomas and continued it at the Central University of Madrid.

Rizal became a man of many professions. He finished both medicine and philosophy in 1885 at the Central University of Madrid. In Paris and Heidelberg he took graduate studies. He also became a linguist, learning different languages such as Greek and Latin.

During his time, he refused to join the Katipuneros in their revolution. Instead he chose to fight the Spaniards through his writings. His two famous literary novels are *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*. The characters in both these literary masterpieces represent the injustices and oppression done by the Spaniards to Filipinos. They inspired Filipinos to fight the cruelty and harsh treatment of the Spaniards.

He also wrote many poems like *Sa Aking mga Kababata* and *Mi Ultimo Adios*. *Sa Aking mga Kababata* is poem he wrote at the age of eight to encourage fellow children to love their language. *Mi Ultimo Adios* is his farewell poem to his country and fellowmen before he was executed at the Bagumbayan Field (Luneta Park).



How did Rizal show his love for his country?

Discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or your co-learners. You may also compare it with that in the *Answer Key* on page 47.



Let's Think About This

What do you think of our capabilities as Filipinos? Can we achieve anything we want to achieve? Romulo and Rizal have proven that we can excel in many fields if we want to. What is important is that we are clear about what we want to do in life. Whether we would want to be a writer, community leader or carpenter, we should have a sense of value in what we do. If we recognize the importance of our work, we are capable of excelling in any field. Do you agree with this? Explain your answer.

You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.



Let's Review

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Professor Julian Felipe is the composer of the hymn for the Philippine national anthem. This hymn is called _____.
2. Francisco Baltazar or Francisco Balagtas wrote one of the greatest Tagalog poems entitled _____.
3. The fluorescent lamp was invented by _____.
4. Guillermo Tolentino created the sculpture _____ at the peak of his career.
5. Jose Palma wrote the lyrics for the Philippine national anthem through the poem called _____. This was published in the *La Independencia* on September 3, 1899.
6. The lunar rover or the moon buggy was designed by _____. This was used in the _____ lunar mission.
7. Fernando Amorsolo is known as the _____. He is one of the greatest Filipino painters of all time.
8. Francisco Baltazar or Francisco Balagtas is also called the _____.

9. Two of Dr. Jose Rizal's most famous works are _____ and _____.
10. Carlos P. Romulo was the first Asian to become _____.

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 47.



Let's Think About This

Now you know some of the Filipinos who have made several contributions to our country and even to other countries. Read some of the stories below about their works.

- ◆ Do you know that Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas' poem *Florante at Laura* has a political meaning? It associates the sad condition of Florante, the hero, with the sufferings endured by the Filipinos under the Spaniards. The Spaniards thought that his epic *Florante at Laura* was about Christians and Muslims, but it actually described how harshly the Spaniards treated the Filipinos then.
- ◆ Can you imagine our country without a national anthem? Professor Julian Felipe's composition, the *Marcha Nacional Filipina*, did not only become the Philippine national anthem; it became a symbol of our independence from the Spaniards when the First Philippine Republic was born under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo in Cavite.
- ◆ Jose Palma gave more life to the music composed by Professor Julian Felipe by writing the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem, originally in Spanish. Filipinos who fought the Americans during the Philippine American war sang the Philippine national anthem as a song of inspiration. Today Filipinos sing it with pride and are inspired by it.
- ◆ Do you still remember Fernando Amorsolo? He showed the world that Filipinos could excel in art through his paintings. Today his paintings command a very high price. You will find some of his best works in the National Museum and in the collections of art collectors.

The works of these Filipinos prove that Filipinos are capable of doing well in any field they engage in.

- ◆ The works of Francisco Baltazar, Professor Julian Felipe and Jose Palma do not only show that Filipinos are good writers and composers. Their works also pushed Filipinos to rise against those who oppressed them and made them suffer.

- ◆ The inventions of Agapito Flores and Eduardo San Juan show that Filipinos can be innovative and creative if given the opportunity to do so. Agapito Flores and Eduardo San Juan excelled in science through their inventions. Who would ever think that a Filipino would invent the *fluorescent lamp*? Think of how this invention has improved life today. Who would have thought that a Filipino designed the *moon buggy*?
- ◆ Who will ever forget Carlos P. Romulo? Romulo is one of the country's most famous diplomats. He has shown the world that Filipinos can excel in diplomatic affairs and in many other fields at the same time. Romulo showed the world that he was an excellent diplomat, soldier, educator and writer all rolled into one.
- ◆ We should never forget Dr. Jose Rizal. He showed the world that Filipinos are intelligent. He also showed the world that our country is worth dying for. His death did not only bring unity among Filipinos; it also symbolized his martyrdom. He loved his country so much that he was not afraid to die for it.

Who would have thought that Filipinos were capable of doing all these things?

Now answer the following questions.

1. Do you think that the contributions of these Filipinos are valuable to both our country and to other countries? Why or why not?

2. How do you think their contributions affect the lives of many Filipinos and people in other countries?

3. Knowing about the contributions of these Filipinos, are you proud of being a Filipino? Why or why not?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 47.



Let's Talk About This

Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas, Professor Julian Felipe, Jose Palma, Fernando Amorsolo, Guillermo Tolentino, Agapito Flores, Eduardo San Juan, Carlos Romulo and Dr. Jose Rizal. What do they have in common?

They are Filipinos who have helped make our country known to the whole world. They made history through their works. They showed the world that Filipinos can be excellent in what they do. They helped the country earn the respect of the global community.

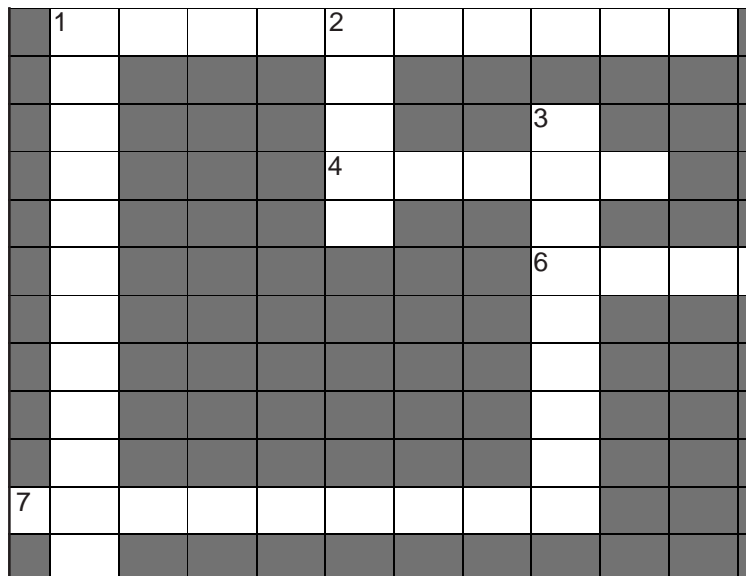
They may have passed away a long time ago, but still their works have remained famous and significant not only to Filipinos, but also to people in other countries.

Do you think you can be like any of them? How?



Let's See What You Have Learned

See if you can complete the puzzle below. Use the clues on the next page.



5

Across

- (1) Guillermo Tolentino was famous for making _____.
- (4) Professor Julian Felipe excelled in the field of _____.
- (6) One of Fernando Amorsolo's works which shows how a mother takes good care of her son.
- (7) Fernando Amorsolo is famous for his _____.

Down

- (1) Eduardo San Juan was also called the "_____."
- (2) Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas was the "king of Tagalog _____."
- (3) This is the title of Jose Palma's poem which became the basis of the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.
- (5) This is the foreign city where Agapito Flores was granted the patent for his fluorescent lamp.

Compare your answers to the puzzle with those in the *Answer Key* on page 48.



Let's Remember

In this lesson, you studied some of the Filipinos in the past who made several contributions to our country and to other countries. They are:

- ◆ Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas – wrote the poem *Florante at Laura*
- ◆ Professor Julian Felipe – composed the hymn *Marcha Nacional Filipina* which became the Philippine national anthem
- ◆ Jose Palma – wrote *Filipinas* which became the basis of the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem
- ◆ Fernando Amorsolo – known as the "Grand Old Man of Philippine Art"
- ◆ Guillermo Tolentino – famous for the sculpture called the Bonifacio Monument
- ◆ Agapito Flores – invented the fluorescent lamp
- ◆ Eduardo San Juan – made the lunar rover or the moon buggy
- ◆ Carlos P. Romulo – was the first Asian to become President of the United Nations General Assembly
- ◆ Dr. Jose Rizal – wrote *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* which opened the minds of Filipinos against the tyranny of the Spaniards

Some World-Renowned Filipinos of Today

Does the name Lea Salonga ring a bell? How about Paeng Nepomuceno and Efren “Bata” Reyes? They are just some of the Filipinos who have been making headlines in the newspapers in and out of the country today.

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify Filipinos who are making significant contributions in their fields both locally and internationally;
- ◆ identify what they are doing for the country at present; and
- ◆ explain how their contributions have raised the morale of many Filipinos at present.



Let's Try This

Do you read newspapers and magazines, listen to the radio and watch TV regularly? Have you read or heard about any Filipino who is doing very well in his/her field? Name one living Filipino who has excelled in each field given below. Write their contribution opposite their names.

1. Sports

2. Politics

3. Sculpture

4. Theater and Arts

5. Music

You may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 48.

Who are the people on your list? Remember, there are no right or wrong answers for this activity.

Were you able to give a person for each field above? If you were, congratulations! You will soon know more Filipinos who are at present living and who have made significant contributions to our country.

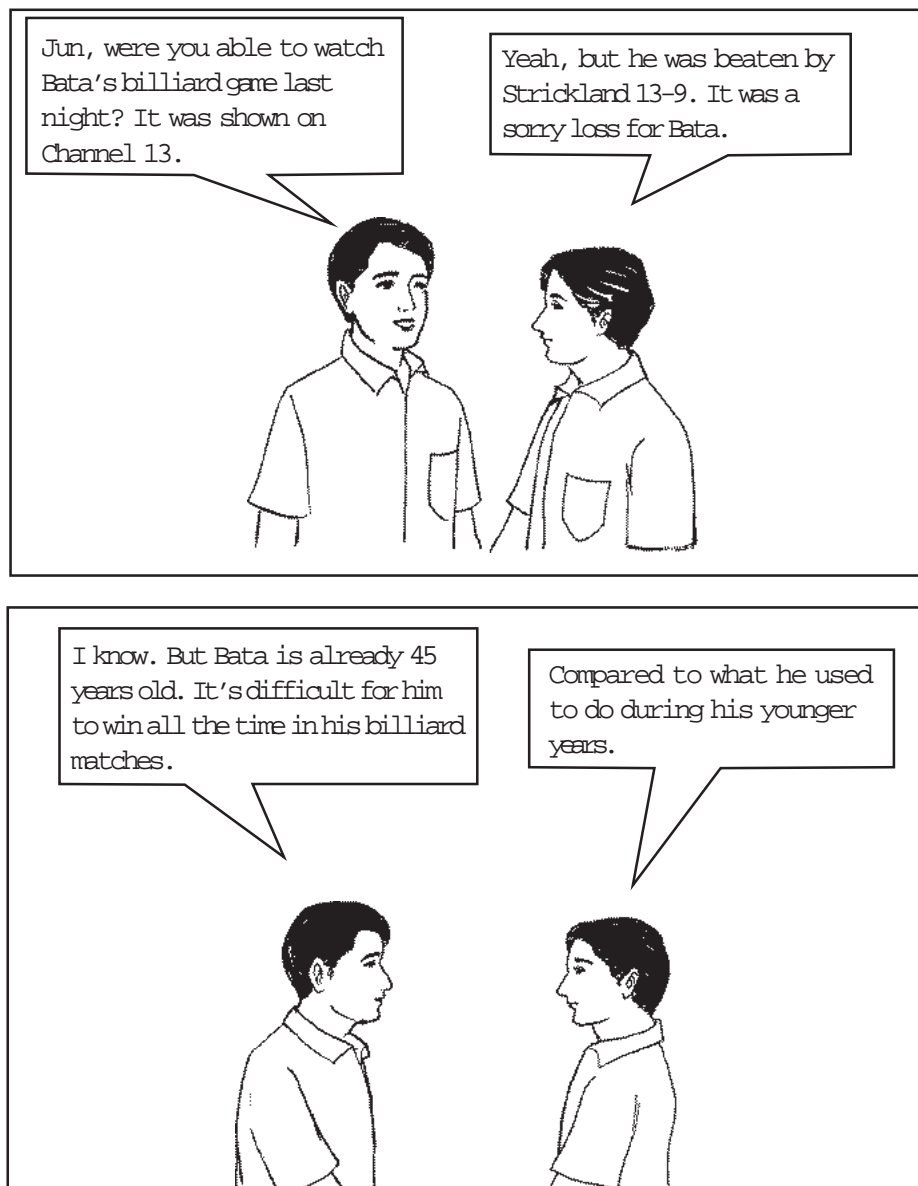
If you had a difficult time thinking of a person for each category, don't worry. You have plenty of time to get to know some of these Filipinos.

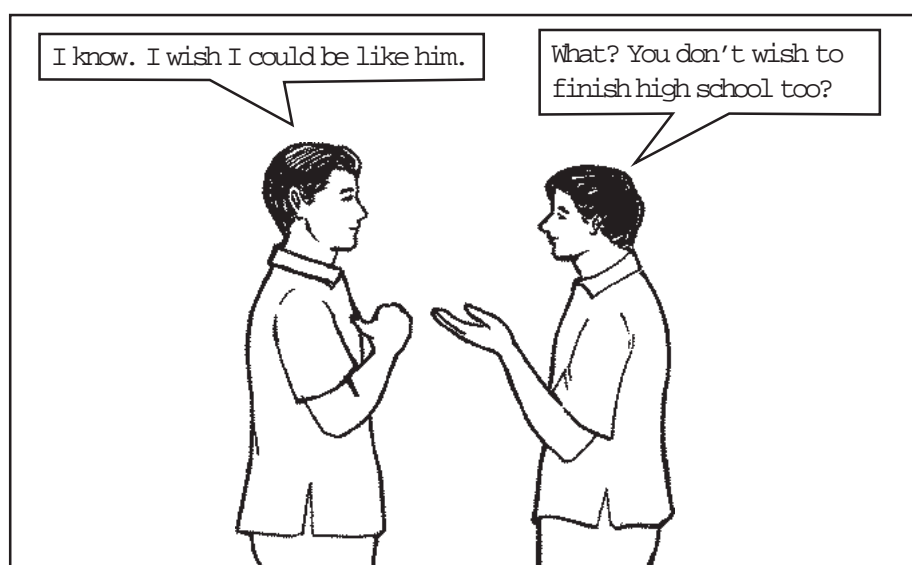
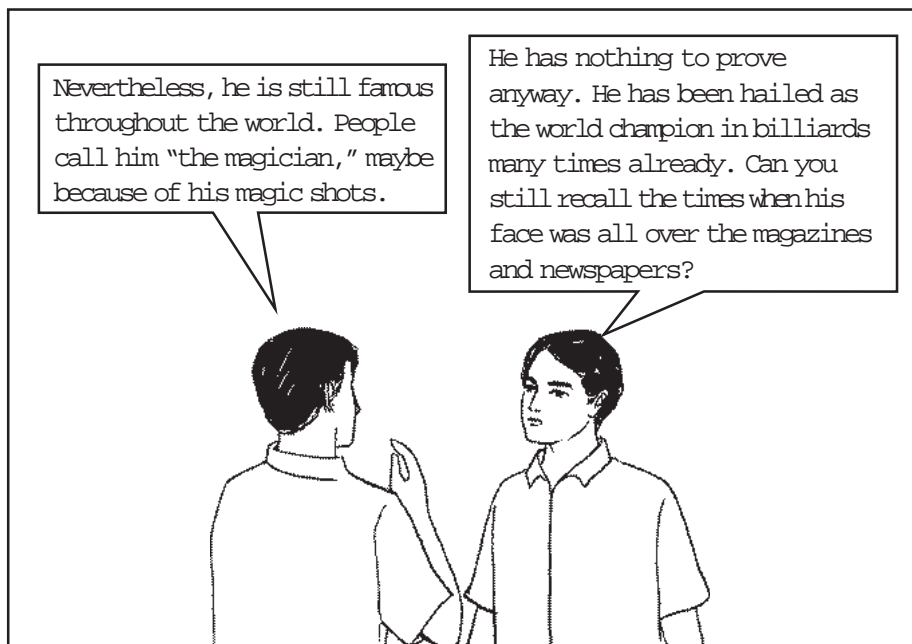
Now, continue with the lesson.

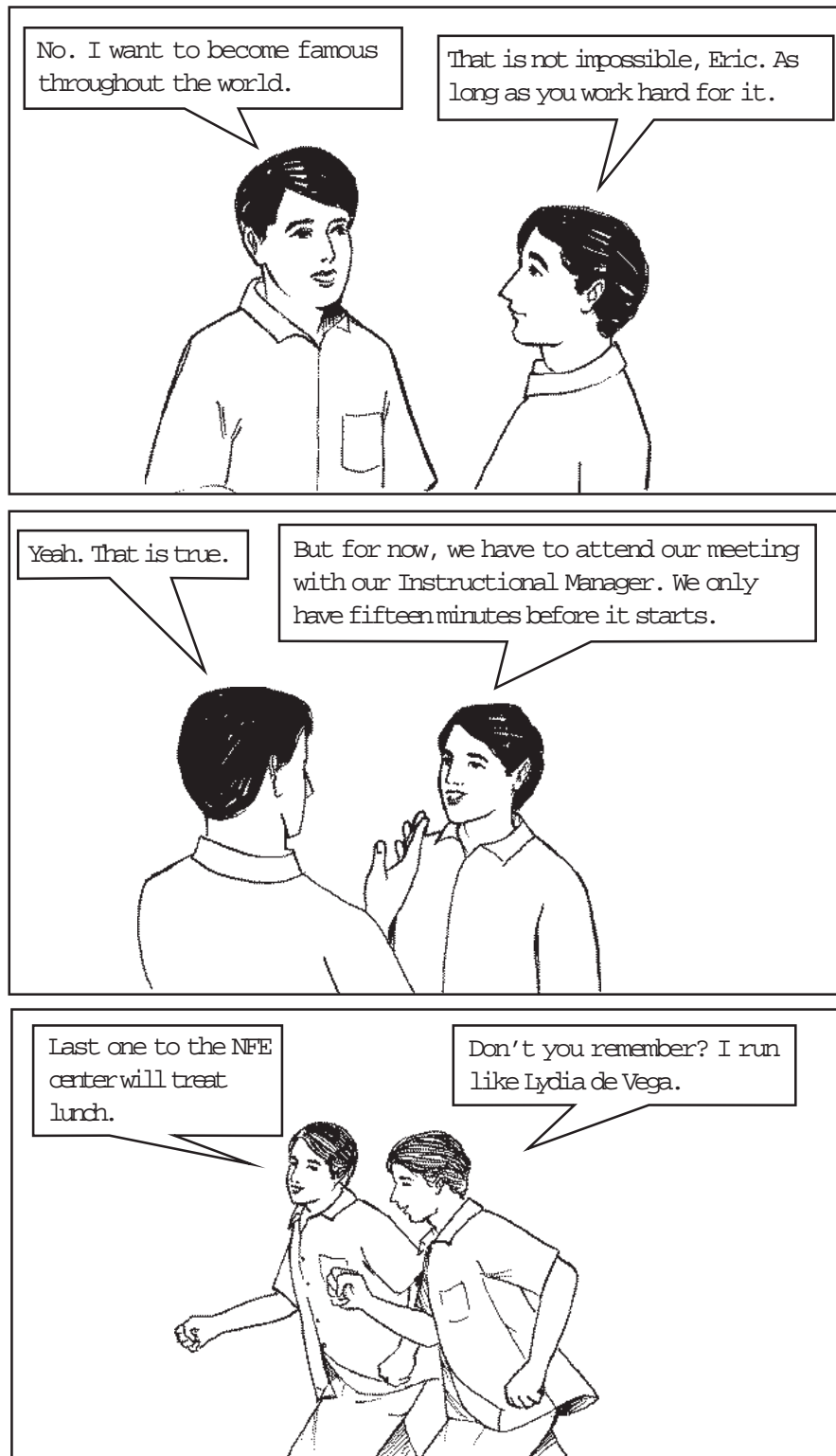


Let's Read

Read the following comic strip carefully.







Answer the following questions.

1. Who were Jun and Eric talking about?

2. What sport did Bata play?

3. According to Jun and Eric’s conversation, what was Bata’s achievement in sports?

4. According to Eric, what were the qualities that made Bata famous?

5. Do you think you have the qualities that made Bata succeed? Why do you think so?

You may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 48–49.

You may also discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator. You may further discuss them with a member of your family, a friend or a co-learner. Do they agree or disagree with your answers? Why or why not?

Jun and Eric were talking about Efren “Bata” Reyes. He is world-famous for his skill in playing billiards. Have you heard about him? Have you seen him play?

Continue reading and you will learn more about him and other Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country in recent years.



Let's Learn

Here are some of the present-day Filipinos who have made significant contributions in their various fields in recent years. Do you know them?

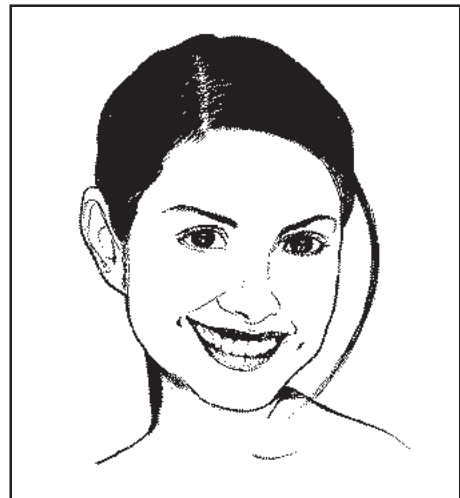
- ◆ **Lea Salonga** – theater and music
- ◆ **Paeng Nepomuceno** – bowling
- ◆ **Efren “Bata” Reyes** – billiards
- ◆ **Napoleon Abueva** – sculpture
- ◆ **Corazon Aquino** – politics
- ◆ **Dr. Fe del Mundo** – pediatric medicine
- ◆ **Dr. Gregorio Zara** – inventor

Let us get to know each of them better.

Lea, World-Renowned Singer and Actress

Have you seen or heard about the Broadway play, *Miss Saigon*? Did you ever watch the animated (cartoon) movies *Aladdin* and *Mulan* released by Walt Disney? If you have, then you may know about the lady name **Lea**.

Lea Salonga started her professional career at the age of seven in the Repertory Philippines' production of *The King and I*. After her first appearance in this production, she appeared in other plays such as *Cat on a Hot Tin Roof*, *Fiddler on the Roof*, *The Rose Tattoo*, *Annie* and many more.



She is not only famous for her acting but also for her singing. She earned fame for starring as the lead character *Kim* in the Broadway hit musical *Miss Saigon*. *Miss Saigon* is a story about the prostitutes in Vietnam during the Vietnam War. *Miss Saigon* has been staged in London, New York and many other cities, as well as in Manila at the Cultural Center of the Philippines.

Lea Salonga's excellent performance as *Kim* has won her awards, such as the *Sir Laurence Olivier Award*, the *Tony*, the *Drama Desk*, the *Outer Critics' Circle Awards* and the *Theater World Awards*. These awards are international awards given to people for best theater and acting performances.

Lea has not only performed as *Kim* in *Miss Saigon*; she has also performed the role of *Eponine* in the famous *Les Miserables* of Broadway. *Les Miserables* is a story about a convict named Jean Valjean who repented for his sins and became a good man.

Lea Salonga also did recordings for Walt Disney's animation movies *Aladdin* and *Mulan*. She also graced the 65th Annual Academy Awards by singing the song *A Whole New World* which won an Oscar.

Lea Salonga has indeed proven that a Filipino can rise to the top in singing and acting. Thus, her name is known all over the world.

How do you think Lea became successful in her career?

Compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 49.

Paeng, Greatest International Bowler

Do you play bowling? If you do well in it, then you might be the next “Paeng” of the Philippines. Let us learn more about this man who is simply called Paeng in the Philippines and throughout the world.

Rafael “Paeng” Nepomuceno was born on January 30, 1957. He stands at 6’2” and is left-handed. His wife is Saira R. Puyat who is better known as Pinky. They have three children.

His father is Angel Nepomuceno who is also his coach and teacher. Paeng’s mother is Teresita “Baby” Villareal, who was a former Miss Philippines beauty titlist (1951-1952).



Do you know that Paeng is a **six-time world champion** in bowling? He is acknowledged as the **greatest international bowler** in the history of the sport.

He is included in the *Guinness Book of World Records* for having won the most number of World Cups over the past three decades.

Paeng at the age of nineteen also became the youngest bowler to win the World Cup. This was during his first World Cup Tournament in Tehran, Iran on November 19, 1976. He holds this title up to the present.

What were his awards?

Paeng Nepomuceno has received numerous awards in and out of the country. They include the following:

- ◆ *Philippine Legion of Honor Medal* – the highest award for a Filipino
- ◆ *Presidential Medal of Merit* – conferred by former President Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1984
- ◆ *Athlete of the Year* – awarded to him by the Philippine Sportswriters Association (PSA) for a record five times
- ◆ *Philippine Sportswriters Association (PSA) Hall of Fame*
- ◆ *Filipino of the Year 1992* – awarded by the Inquirer Magazine
- ◆ *Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Philippines (TOYM)*
- ◆ *Athlete of the Century*
- ◆ *Greatest Filipino Athlete of All Time* – conferred by both houses of Congress of the Philippines
- ◆ *World Bowler of the Year* – awarded in 1984, 1985 and 1992 by the World Bowling Writers (an association of over 300 sportswriters from 40 countries)

Paeng Nepomuceno has also been featured on the covers of international magazines worldwide, including the prestigious *Bowlers Journal International Magazine*.

He is also the first ever and only male bowler to be enshrined in the International Hall of Fame based in St. Louis, Missouri, United States of America. They have his 7-foot photo at their bowling museum entrance.

Paeng's accomplishments in bowling have made our country proud.

With Paeng's reputation as a bowler, what impression has he created in other countries about Filipinos?

Compare what you wrote down with that in the *Answer Key* on page 49.

Efren “the Magician”

Are you familiar with the sport of billiards? Maybe you have heard the name **Efren “Bata” Reyes** on the streets of your community, or on radio and television. You might even have watched him play the game on TV. Who is this person fondly called “Bata?”

Efren Reyes was born on August 26, 1954 in Mexico, Pampanga. He is the middle son among nine children—five boys and four girls.



Did you know that Efren Reyes came from a poor family? His father worked as a barber. When he was five years old, his family sent him to his uncle who owned the Lucky 13 Pool Hall in Avenida, Manila. There he worked as a billiard attendant.

He didn’t play billiards until he was eight. He learned from watching the hustlers, the movie stars and the celebrities who frequented his uncle’s billiard hall. Efren also learned in his dreams, as he slept on the billiard table.

When he started playing billiards, he stacked three cases of Coke and stood on them so he could play the game. After making a shot, he would move the cases around the table to make another shot.

At the age of twelve, his rich Chinese friends took him to different places like Bulacan, Olongapo and Angeles for vacations. There, they would play billiards. He once beat the number two guy in the Philippines at that time.

At age sixteen, he became the best player in the Philippines.

Efren Reyes played billiard to support his family since he dropped out of second year high school.

There came a moment in his life when he had no one to compete with in the country. Everyone who played billiard knew that he was the best. But his first few international competitions were very unfortunate for him since his sponsors tricked him. They never gave him his share of his prize. In 1998, when he was financed by an American named Archibald Mitchell, he finally made money.

Then in 1999, Efren became famous internationally through the financial support of Jose Puyat, who owns the AMF-Puyat billiard and bowling centers in Manila.

Mr. Jose Puyat paid for the expenses of Efren and other members of the Philippine team which was formed to compete in tournaments in the United States.

Let us take a look at Bata Reyes' accomplishments in the sport of billiards. They include the following:

- ◆ In 1995, while in the United States for six months, he won an incredible six tournaments and pocketed over \$80,000. These six tournaments were:
 - the Sands Regent 9-Ball in Reno, Nevada
 - the Prestigious Bicycle Club 9-Ball invitational in Los Angeles
 - the World 8-Ball championships in Las Vegas
 - the World Straight Pool championship in Bangor, Maine
 - the Pro-Tour championship 9-Ball in Owensboro, Kentucky
 - the Legend 9-Ball in Los Angeles
- ◆ He placed fifth in the world championships of 9-Ball in Norfolk, Virginia (1995)
- ◆ He became the:
 - International Player of the Year (1995)
 - World Number 1 Player in Billiards (1999)
 - World 9-Ball Tournament Champion (1999, Cardiff, Wales)

Do you know why Efren Reyes is called “the Magician?” He earned the nickname from other known billiard players in the world, who were very impressed by the incredible shots he was able to make during his tournaments. Some of these shots often made him the winner of such tournaments.

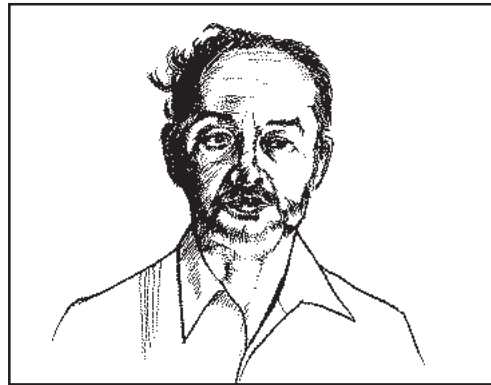
Efren Reyes will be truly remembered as the man who has bested all in the game of billiards. He has proven to the world that being poor is no barrier to success. For he has become the number one player in the world despite his poverty.

What do you think are the qualities that made Efren “Bata” Reyes become the best billiard player in the world? Why?

Check if your answers are similar with those in the *Answer Key* on page 49.

Napoleon Abueva, Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture

Have you been to the University of the Philippines in Diliman, Quezon City? If you happen to pass by this university, try to look for the UP Faculty Center. There you will see one of Napoleon Abueva's sculptures called the *Nine Muses*. This is an elevated sculpture composed of nine nude women doing different things.



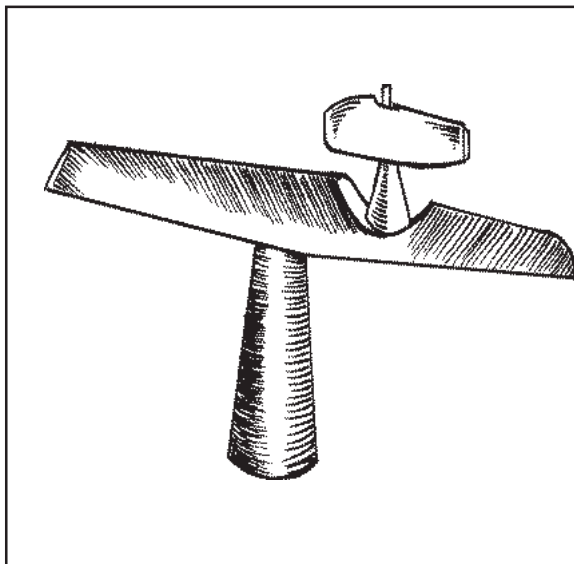
Who is this sculptor? What were his works?

A native of Cebu, Napoleon Abueva was born in 1930. He was one of the students of the late Guillermo Tolentino. At age 46, he was the youngest *National Artist awardee* and is considered the *Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture*.

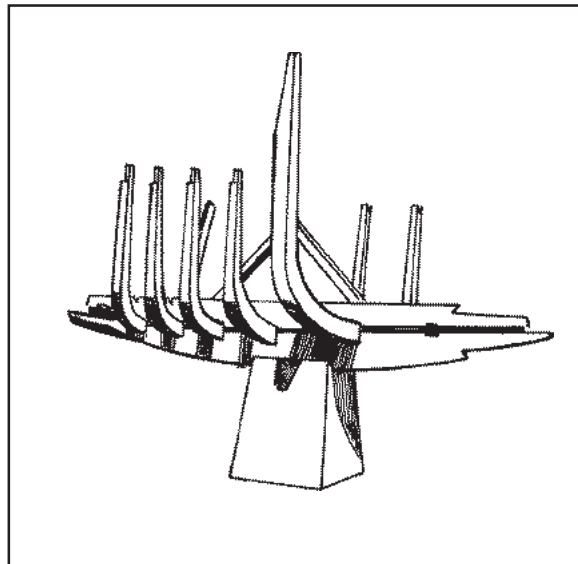
He has helped shape the local sculpture scene into what it is now. He is skillful in academic representational style or modern abstract. Through this, he has utilized almost all kinds of materials from hardwood (molave, acacia, langka wood, ipil, kamagong, palm wood and bamboo) to adobe, metal, stainless steel, cement, marble, bronze, iron, alabaster, coral and brass.

In the 1980s, Napoleon Abueva put up a one-man show at the Philippine Center, New York. His works have been installed in different museums here and abroad, such as *The Sculpture* at the United Nations headquarters in New York City.

Here are some of Napoleon Abueva's major works:



Allegorical Harpoon



The **Fredesvinda**, which was included in the First ASEAN Sculpture Symposium held in Fort Canning Hill, Singapore from March 27 to April 26, 1981.

Listed below are some of his other works, and where they can be found. You might want to view these if you live nearby or if you are visiting these places.

- ◆ **Thirty Pieces of Silver, The Transfiguration** (1979) – Eternal Garden Memorial Park, UP Gateway
- ◆ **Sunburst** (1994) – Manila Peninsula Hotel, Makati City
- ◆ **Bronze Figure of Teodoro M. Kalaw** – National Library, Manila
- ◆ **National Heroes Shrine** – Mt. Samat, Bataan

Are there any similarities between the works of Napoleon Abueva and Guillermo Tolentino? Write your ideas below.

You may compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 50.

Corazon Aquino

Did you participate in the EDSA I Revolution? Do you know the person who ran for president against Ferdinand E. Marcos in the 1986 snap elections? She is simply known by the name Cory. Let us get to know her better.

Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino was born on January 25, 1933. She studied at St. Scholastica's College and later at the Assumption Convent. In 1946, she left for the United States where she pursued her secondary and college education. She finished her Bachelor of Arts Degree, major in French and minor in Mathematics, at Mt. Saint Vincent College in New York in 1953.



She first became well known as the wife of the late former Senator Benigno “Ninoy” Aquino, Jr. who was assassinated in 1983.

What has she done for our country?

She led many of the mass actions that helped end the presidency of Ferdinand Marcos. Despite the fact that she was challenging a formidable rival, Mrs. Aquino was a model of peaceful civil disobedience and nonviolent protests. Perhaps one of her most remarkable achievements was her role in the historic “People Power” revolution that took place in February 1986. Eventually, she became the eleventh President of the Philippines.

Former President Aquino’s main accomplishment was the restoration of democracy in the country, including the restoration of the freedom of the press, and the return of a truly independent legislature and an independent judicial system. She also initiated the drafting and adoption of a new Constitution that institutionalizes consultations with the people and makes it impossible for another authoritarian regime to emerge.

On January 1, 1992 she transferred a large portion of the power of the central government to the local government units. This marked the start of true autonomy for far-flung regions of the country.

Time Magazine named her 1986 **Woman of the Year** for her efforts in restoring democracy in the Philippines.

After her term as president of the country, Mrs. Aquino focused on several civic and church-related activities. She is now one of the strong advocates of democracy and honesty in government service.

What qualities do you think does Corazon Aquino have? Why?

Compare your answer with what is in the *Answer Key* on page 50.

Dr. Fe del Mundo, Infants' and Children's "Doctora"

This *doctora*, as she is often called, was born in Intramuros, Manila on November 27, 1911. She is the sixth of eight children. Her father, Bernardo del Mundo, is a prominent lawyer from Marinduque. Her mother was a homemaker who carefully attended to them each day.

At the age of 15, Dr. Fe del Mundo entered the University of the Philippines and received an Associate in Arts diploma after two years. She then took up medicine in the same institution. In 1933, she received her medical degree with the highest honor in her class of 70 graduates. In that same year, the Colegio Medico Farmaceutico de Filipinas also awarded her a medal for being the "Most Outstanding Scholar in Medicine."



She placed third in the medical board examinations and started working as an assistant clinical pathologist with her uncle. She also tutored students in mathematics, worked as a medical examiner for the National Life Insurance Company, and lectured in medicine at Centro Escolar University and at St. Luke's School of Nursing.

Dr. Fe del Mundo was one of the first who emphasized the prevention of sickness among Filipino children. She saw that a child's health was only given priority only when she/he was sick. She worked hard to make people realize the need to take care of the health of infants and children in preventing sickness. Indeed, that was a noble step for the children and the future of our country.

Dr. Fe del Mundo received a study grant from President Manuel Quezon and was accepted at Harvard University Medical School for postgraduate work. She was the first woman to break the Harvard tradition by being the only woman enrolled at the male-dominated Harvard Medical School.

She stayed in the United States for five years. During her stay, she was able to take a two-year research fellowship at the Harvard Medical School Children's Hospital. She also attained a master's degree in bacteriology at Boston University and even took up public health at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

After returning to the country, she established a children's home that cared for sick children during the Japanese-Philippine war.

Dr. del Mundo founded the Children's Memorial Hospital in Quezon City in 1957 which is still operational today. To this day, she still devotes her time to working for the improvement of pediatrics in the country. Pediatrics is the branch of medicine dealing with the development and care of infants and children, for which the *doctora* has received various awards.

These are some of her awards:

- ◆ Elizabeth Blackwell Award (1966)
- ◆ Tandang Sora Award (1976)
- ◆ Ramon Magsaysay Award (1979)
- ◆ National Scientist (1980)

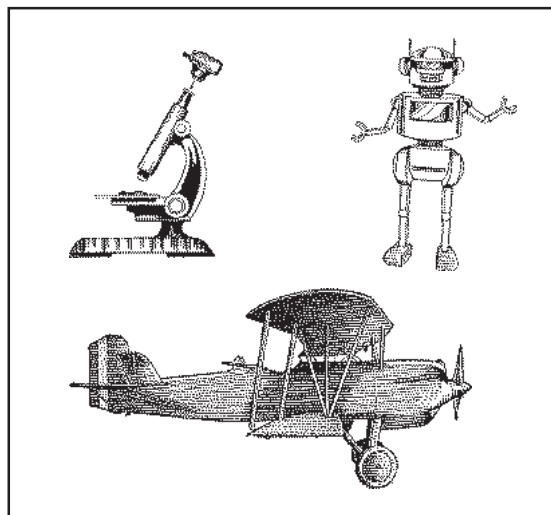
Do you agree or disagree that Dr. Fe del Mundo made an important contribution in the field of medicine? Why?

Check if your answer is similar with that in the *Answer Key* on page 50.

A man with many inventions, Dr. Gregorio Zara

Dr. Gregorio Y. Zara is currently the chairman of the National Research Council of the Philippines. He was born in Lipa, Batangas on March 8, 1902.

Dr. Zara graduated as valedictorian in elementary and high school in Batangas. He finished a Bachelor of Science degree in Mechanical Engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA in 1926. He also completed his Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering at the University of Michigan, USA in 1927 as *summa cum laude*.



Dr. Zara received his Doctor of Science in Physics at the Sorbonne University of Paris, France in 1930 as *summa cum laude*. He also received the award “Tres Honorable” in the same university, the same honor granted to Madame Curie (the famous French chemist and physicist who won Nobel Prizes for her works).

Dr. Zara has invented and contributed so many things, examples of which are the following:

- ◆ **Earth induction compass** – This invention was highly recognized by the Belgian government on November 29, 1929.
- ◆ **Semi-automatic propeller-making machine** – This invention can locally mass-manufacture aircraft propellers from 65 to 200 horsepower.
- ◆ **Aircraft engine designed to fly with the use of plain alcohol** – This engine was test flown on September 30, 1954 at the Manila International Airport. Dr. Zara used alcohol as fuel instead of gasoline.
- ◆ **Research and experimentation on the suitability of Philippine woods for aircraft construction** – Dr. Zara designed and made the first Philippine-made propeller out of the Philippine wood *magachapui*.
- ◆ **Design and construction of the first airplane built in the Philippines out of local materials** – Dr. Zara served as technical consultant in this project.
- ◆ **TV-telephone (picture phone)** – Dr. Zara designed and invented this machine, which was successfully demonstrated before President Ramon Magsaysay in 1955.
- ◆ **The first thermo-solar energy machine in the Philippines** – This machine was also designed and invented by Dr. Zara. It is capable of converging radiant heat to temperatures from 3000°F, using copper, iron and welding rods. It is also a hot dog cooker and barbecue roaster.
- ◆ **General Marex X-10** – Designed by Dr. Zara, this is an electronic robot which can talk, walk and obey commands.
- ◆ **The first solar battery in the Philippines** – Also designed by Dr. Zara, this battery has successfully run a transistor radio and small electronic fan.
- ◆ **Wooden microscope** – Invented by Dr. Zara, this microscope has a collapsible stage to prevent the breaking of slides.

Dr. Zara has also received numerous awards and distinctions, including:

- ◆ **Distinguished Service Medal and Presidential Citation** – This was awarded by President Carlos P. Garcia in 1959 for Dr. Zara's achievements as a pioneer worker, scientist and inventor, and for his outstanding achievements in solar energy, aeronautics and television technology.
- ◆ **Presidential Award of Merit for Science and Research in the Field of Aeronautics** – This was awarded by President Ferdinand E. Marcos on June 4, 1966 for Dr. Zara's scientific inventions and his academic work in algebra, physics and aeronautics.
- ◆ **Presidential Medal and a Diploma of Honor** – This was awarded by President Ferdinand E. Marcos for Dr. Zara's outstanding inventions and contributions to scientific progress on April 11, 1967.

How did Dr. Zara help the Philippines with all his inventions?

You may compare your answer with that in the *Answer Key* on page 50.

Now, what do you think of the Filipino men and women you have just read about? Do they make you proud of being a Filipino? Why? Would you like to be one of them? You don't need to write down your answers; just think about them.



Let's Think About This

What is it that you do best? You may be doing things that are easy for you to do. You may be good in cooking, solving math problems, painting and in many more tasks. How can you do better? If you try your best to do better each time, soon you will be the best.

Do you agree? Why? Why not?

It is important to know that in anything you do, you can do better through hard work—just like the Filipinos who were discussed in this module. They achieved great success through hard work and perseverance. They set high standards for themselves and worked hard to meet them. They were never discouraged. Even when they met with great difficulties, they never gave up. They had great belief in what they could do.

Who would you like to be? Would you like to follow the examples of Fernando Amorsolo, Efren “Bata” Reyes or Cory Aquino?

You should realize that you can still be **YOU** and at the same time be able to contribute to our country. Give your best in anything you do. Who knows, you might make a very significant contribution to our country somebody.



Let's See What You Have Learned

Complete the sentences by filling in the blanks.

1. Lea Salonga is a world-renowned _____ and _____.
2. Efren “Bata” Reyes is known as _____ for his ability to make incredible shots in billiard tournaments.
3. Paeng Nepomuceno is in the _____ for being a world champion in each different decade.
4. Napoleon Abueva is a student of the late _____.
5. Dr. Fe del Mundo is a doctor who has made innovations in the field of _____.
6. Lea Salonga won a _____ in her role as *Kim* in the musical hit *Miss Saigon*.
7. Former President Corazon Aquino’s main accomplishment is the _____ in the country.
8. Napoleon Abueva’s _____ is an elevated sculpture of nine nude women doing different things.
9. Dr. Fe del Mundo founded the _____ in Quezon City.
10. Dr. Gregorio Zara invented an _____ that can run with the use of plain alcohol.

You may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 50–51.



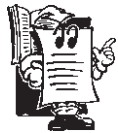
Let's Remember

Can you still recall the Filipinos you “met” in this module? What did each accomplish? Remember the summary below.

- ◆ **Lea Salonga** – Best known for her excellent theater and singing performance such as in *Miss Saigon*
- ◆ **Paeng Nepomunceno** – Six-time world champion in bowling
- ◆ **Efren “Bata” Reyes** – “The Magician” of billiards
- ◆ **Napoleon Abueva** – “Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture”
- ◆ **Corazon Aquino** – Restored democracy in the Philippines

- ◆ **Dr. Fe del Mundo** – Founded the Children’s Memorial Hospital and pushed for innovations in the treatment and care of infants and children
- ◆ **Dr. Gregorio Zara** – Invented an aircraft engine that can fly with the use of plain alcohol

Well, this is almost the end of the module! Congratulations for having gone this far. Did you like the module? Did you learn something useful from it? A summary of its main points is given below to help you remember them better.



Let's Sum Up

In this module, we discussed Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country. Let us remember them and be inspired by their accomplishments.

Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country in the past:

- ◆ Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas – “King of Tagalog Poets”
- ◆ Professor Julian Felipe – Composed the Philippine national anthem
- ◆ Jose Palma – Wrote a poem that provided the basis for the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem
- ◆ Fernando Amorsolo – “The Grand Old Man of Philippine Art”
- ◆ Guillermo Tolentino – “Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture”
- ◆ Agapito Flores – Inventor of the fluorescent lamp
- ◆ Eduardo San Juan – Designed the lunar rover or the moon buggy
- ◆ Carlos P. Romulo – First Asian to become President of the United Nations General Assembly
- ◆ Dr. Jose Rizal – wrote *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* which opened the minds of both Filipinos and foreigners against the tyranny of the Spaniards

Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country in recent years:

- ◆ Lea Salonga – Best known for her theater and singing skills such as in Miss Saigon
- ◆ Paeng Nepomunceno – Six-time world champion in bowling
- ◆ Efren “Bata” Reyes – “The Magician” of Billiards
- ◆ Napoleon Abueva – “Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture”
- ◆ Corazon Aquino – Restored democracy in the Philippines
- ◆ Dr. Fe del Mundo – Founder of the Children’s Memorial Hospital and innovator in the treatment and care of infants and children
- ◆ Dr. Gregorio Zara – Invented an aircraft engine that can fly with the use of plain alcohol



What Have You Learned?

- A. Name eight Filipinos who have made significant contributions to our country in the past and in recent years. Give a brief description of their accomplishments. (2 points each)

Those Who Made Significant Contributions in the Past:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Those Who Made Significant Contributions in Recent Years:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

B. What qualities do you think these Filipinos have that made them successful in their fields? For each person, name at least four qualities and briefly explain. (1 point each)

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 51–53.

If you got:

- 17–20 Congratulations! You have learned a lot from this module. You may now proceed to the next module.
- 11–16 Good! You just need to review the items you did not get right.
- 7–10 You need to study the parts of the module that you did not understand very well.
- 0–6 You need to study the whole module again.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (*pages 2–3*)

1. **Julian Felipe** is the composer of the hymn “Marcha Nacional Filipina,” which later became the Philippine national anthem.
2. **Fernando Amorsolo** is the “Grand Old Man of Philippine Art.”
3. **Guillermo Tolentino** is the “Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture.”
4. **Efren Reyes** is called “the Magician.” He is known all over the world for playing billiards.
5. **Agapito Flores** is the inventor of the fluorescent lamp.
6. **Eduardo San Juan** designed the lunar rover or the moon buggy.
7. **Lea Salonga** played the role of *Kim* in Miss Saigon, for which she received the Sir Laurence Olivier Award.
8. **Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas** is the “King of Tagalog Poets.” He wrote one of the greatest Tagalog poems, “Florante at Laura.”
9. **Paeng Nepomuceno** is considered the best bowler in the history of bowling. His name is in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the only world champion in bowling in each different decade.
10. **Napoleon Abueva** is a student of Guillermo Tolentino and is known as the Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture.

B. Lesson 1

Let's Try This (page 4)

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 1. GTPANINI | <u>PAINTING</u> |
| 2. TURULPSCE | <u>SCULPTURE</u> |
| 3. CMSIU | <u>MUSIC</u> |
| 4. CESIENC | <u>SCIENCE</u> |
| 5. RYEOPT | <u>POETRY</u> |

Let's Learn (pages 6–9)

Your answers to the questions may vary, depending on your own perception. You may show your answers to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

King of Tagalog Poets

- a. Florante's being tied to the tree represents the control of the Spaniards over Filipinos during the colonization period. The scene suggests how difficult it was for Florante to be free. It has caused him pain and though he struggled much to get free, he could not achieve freedom. This is how Balagtas illustrated the efforts of Filipinos to be free from the Spaniards. Despite the revolutionary efforts of the Katipuneros, the Spaniards were still very much in control of the country. The Spaniards also influenced the lives of many Filipinos in terms of culture, spirituality and trade.
- b. Lions are known to be predators. They are also one of the fiercest animals in the jungle. Other animals are afraid of them. The lions represent the cruelty of the Spaniards over Filipinos. During the Spanish colonization, the Spaniards closely watched the actions of the Filipinos. They carefully monitored Filipinos who were against their policies and who challenged their power.

Filipinos who showed signs of struggle and uprising against the Spaniards were either imprisoned or executed. There were even Filipinos who were labeled as “dangerous” by the friars, preventing other Filipinos from socializing with them.

In the illustration, Florante's effort to be free attracted the attention of the lions. These lions were ready to devour him in order to satisfy their appetite. This is similar to what the Spaniards did in the early times when they caught a Filipino who was a member of an uprising against their government.

Composer of the Philippine National Anthem

- c. I feel proud of being a Filipino when I hear our national anthem. It is a symbol of my identity and the struggles of my fellowmen in the early times. It also makes me feel like my country is one of the best countries in the world.
- d. Yes, the national anthem brings out my nationalism. Through the national anthem, I remember the efforts of all Filipinos who have made our country great.

Writer of the Lyrics of the Philippine National Anthem

- e. Yes, the words of the national anthem truly represent the Philippines. It talks about the features of the country and how Filipinos fought for its independence even though it meant their death.

Let's Learn (pages 10–13)

Below are sample answers. Your own answers may be different, depending on your opinions and perception. You may show your answers to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

The Grand Old Man of Philippine Art

- a. The painting *Ina at Anak* represents how every Filipino mother would look after and care for her children. For her, the family is of utmost priority. This is a well-known Filipino value in the country and even in other countries. Filipino women, especially those in the rural areas, are also well-known to be domesticated. They know every kind of household work. For working women, their responsibilities don't end in the office; they also nurture and care for their families.

The Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture

- b. If I had a talent for making sculptures, I would make a sculpture of a Filipino woman. I would do this because I believe that the strength of every Filipino is developed through the nurturing and caring of his/her mother.

The Inventor of the Fluorescent Lamp

- c. The invention of Agapito Flores has provided light in the homes of many Filipinos as well as people in other countries. The fluorescent lamp is cheaper in terms of electric consumption compared to the incandescent lamp. It is an invention that is used worldwide—in homes, factories, offices, buildings, etc.

The Space Junkman

- d. Yes, Filipinos can be considered as one of the best inventors in the world because Filipinos are very creative and imaginative. Since the Philippines is considered a developing country, it has many needs. Filipinos can base their inventions on these needs. They only need the opportunity and support of the government. The works of Flores and San Juan are examples of how Filipinos have proven themselves to be among the best inventors in the world.

Let's Learn (pages 14–16)

Our National Hero

Dr. Jose Rizal showed his love for his country through his writings, such as *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*. His writings revealed how Filipinos were gravely abused by the Spaniards during their colonization. Not only did Rizal make Filipinos realize how they were abused; he also sacrificed his life for the country.

Let's Review (pages 17–18)

1. Marcha Nacional Filipina
2. Florante at Laura
3. Agapito Flores
4. Bonifacio Monument
5. Filipinas
6. Eduardo San Juan, 1971 Apollo XV
7. Grand Old Man of Philippine Art
8. The King of Tagalog Poets
9. *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo*
10. President of the United Nations General Assembly

Let's Think About This (pages 18–19)

Below are sample answers. Your own answers may be different, depending on your perception. You may show your answers to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

1. Yes, these Filipinos did valuable things for our country and for other countries as well. Because of their contributions, we have earned the respect of other countries. We have also shown other countries that Filipinos can excel in any field once they are given the chance and opportunity to do so. Most importantly, some of these Filipinos' contributions form part of our history, whether they are an invention, an innovation or an act to free the country from oppression.
2. The contributions of these Filipinos affected our lives because these have become a part of our history. Their contributions make us proud to be Filipinos and even inspire us to be like them. They have shown to the world that we are people who cannot be put down and that we can be the best in any given field if given the opportunity.
3. Yes, I am proud to be a Filipino. Being a Filipino for me does not only signify my race; it also reminds me of the contributions of my fellow Filipinos to the country and to the world.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 20–21)

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C. Lesson 2

Let's Try This (page 22)

Below are some sample answers. You may give different answers which may also be correct. You can show them to your Instructional Manager for additional feedback.

1. Paeng Nepomuceno – best bowler in the world
2. Corazon Aquino – 11th president of the Philippines, restored democracy in the country
3. Napoleon Abueva – Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture
4. Lea Salonga – played the role of *Kim* in Miss Saigon
5. Lea Salonga – played roles in several musical plays like *Les Miserables* and Miss Saigon

Let's Read (pages 23–26)

1. Jun and Eric were talking about Efren “Bata” Reyes.
2. Bata plays billiards.
3. Efren “Bata” Reyes has won the world championship in billiards many times. He has earned the nickname “the Magician” and he has been featured in many magazines and newspapers.
4. He worked hard and was patient in developing his skill in playing billiards.

5. Below is a sample answer.

Yes, I have the qualities that made Bata succeed. I am hard-working and persevering just like him. I always work hard for what I want to achieve in life, even if I experience failures and disappointments. I also believe that you make your own future. If I work hard at something that I know I can be good at, I will succeed.

Let's Learn (pages 27–38)

Given below are sample answers. Your own answers may be different but still correct. You may show them to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.

Lea, World-Renowned Singer and Actress

Lea became successful in her career through her natural talents and perseverance. She persevered in perfecting her singing and acting skills. She did this through hard work and consistent practice, and by involving herself in different musical plays and theaters.

Paeng, Greatest International Bowler

The world admires the Filipino race because of Paeng's achievements and accomplishments in bowling. We must remember that up to this point, no one has surpassed his accomplishments in the history of bowling.

Efren "the Magician"

The qualities that made Efren "Bata" Reyes the best billiard player in the world are:

- ◆ his patience – Efren didn't become the best billiard player all at once or right away; he had to wait many years before he was recognized as one of the best. To do this, he had to compete with the best billiard players in the world.
- ◆ his willingness to learn – Even as a child, Efren realized his love for the sport. He observed the best billiard players around during their games. From them, he learned the rules and techniques in playing the game.
- ◆ his hard work – Efren knew that in order to be the best, he needed to practice. This he did during the early and late hours of the day at his uncle's billiard hall.
- ◆ his being optimistic – There was a moment in Efren's life when no one wanted to compete with him because people knew he was the best in the country. He was even cheated by his partners when he joined international tournaments. These situations did not stop him from playing billiards. Instead, he continued to play more until he became the best billiard player in the world.

Father of Modern Philippine Sculpture, Napoleon Abueva

Yes, there is a similarity between the works of Napoleon Abueva and Guillermo Tolentino. They have both made sculptures of famous Filipinos and shrines of heroes. An example is the Bonifacio Monument of Tolentino in Caloocan and the National Heroes Shrine of Abueva in Mt. Samat, Bataan.

Corazon Aquino

Corazon Aquino has the following qualities:

- ◆ bravery – She was not afraid of running for president against Marcos, even when the Marcoses were very much in control and could do anything they wished.
- ◆ democratic – Cory Aquino believed in democracy. During her term as president of the country, she restored democracy and gave back to the people the freedom to express what they think, feel and want to say.

Dr. Fe del Mundo

Yes, I agree that Dr. Fe del Mundo made an important contribution in the field of medicine. She gave importance to the health of infants and children. This was during the time when infants and children were only attended to when they were sick. Her contributions helped people realize the importance of preventive medicine in the health of children. Her work led to the establishment of pediatric medicine in the country. She was also able to establish hospitals and homes that care for infants and children.

Dr. Gregorio Zara

Dr. Zara helped the Philippines by working for the government instead of serving countries abroad. Despite his accomplishments in his undergraduate and post-graduate studies, he chose to stay here and work for the Philippine government. He designed and invented many things which helped bring renown to the country. An example of this is the first aircraft engine to be flown using plain alcohol as fuel. He has also made innovations in aeronautics such as the use of Philippine wood for propellers and for the construction of aircrafts.

Let's See What You Have Learned (page 39)

1. singer and actress
2. “the Magician”
3. Guinness Book of World Records
4. Guillermo Tolentino
5. pediatric medicine
6. Sir Laurence Olivier award

7. restoration of democracy
8. Nine Muses
9. Children's Memorial Hospital
10. aircraft engine

D. What Have You Learned? (*pages 41–43*)

- A. You may choose from any of the Filipinos listed below.

Filipinos from the past:

- ◆ **Francisco Baltazar/Balagtas** – He is the writer of one of the greatest Tagalog poems “*Florante at Laura*.” He is also called the Father of Tagalog Poets.
- ◆ **Professor Julian Felipe** – He is the composer of the hymn for the Philippine National Anthem, called *Marcha Nacional Filipina*. He conducted the hymn during the proclamation of the birth of the First Philippine Republic under the leadership of Emilio Aguinaldo.
- ◆ **Jose Palma** – He worked for the *La Independencia*. He wrote *Filipinas*, a poem which became the basis of the lyrics of the Philippine national anthem.
- ◆ **Fernando Amorsolo** – He is one of the greatest Filipino painters. He is also called the Grand Old Man of Philippine Art.
- ◆ **Guillermo Tolentino** – He is a national artist who excels in sculpture. His famous work is the Bonifacio Monument found in Kalookan City. He is also called the Classical Master of Philippine Sculpture.
- ◆ **Agapito Flores** – He invented the fluorescent lamp.
- ◆ **Eduardo San Juan** – He was a graduate of Mapua Institute of Technology who designed the lunar rover or the moon buggy, used in the 1971 Apollo XV expedition to the moon. He is also called the “Space Junkman.”
- ◆ **Carlos P. Romulo** – He was the first Asian to become President of the United Nations General Assembly.
- ◆ **Dr. Jose Rizal** – He wrote *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* which opened the minds of Filipinos against the tyranny of the Spaniards.

Filipinos in the present:

- ◆ **Lea Salonga** – She started her professional debut at the age of seven. She played the role of Kim in the musical hit *Miss Saigon* and she received the Sir Laurence Olivier award. She has also played the role of Eponine in the Broadway play *Les Misérables*. Other awards she has received were the Tony, Drama Desk Award, Outer Critics' Circle Award, and the Theater World Award.
- ◆ **Paeng Nepomunceno** – He is a six-time world champion in bowling. He is included in the Guinness Book of World Records for being the only bowler who has been the world champion in bowling for three different decades. He is also the youngest ever world champion in bowling at the age of 19.
- ◆ **Efren “Bata” Reyes** – He is called “the Magician” of billiards for making incredible shots in billiard tournaments. He has also been the world champion in billiards.
- ◆ **Napoleon Abueva** – A national artist who was a pupil of Guillermo Tolentino. He is the Father of Philippine Modern Sculpture.
- ◆ **Corazon Aquino** – Filipinos call her “Cory” for short. The eleventh president of the Philippines, she was the wife of the late senator Benigno Aquino, Jr. She restored democracy in the Philippines after the term of former president Ferdinand E. Marcos in 1986. She also initiated the passage of a new Constitution which prevents any president from instituting authoritarian rule.
- ◆ **Dr. Fe del Mundo** – She broke the Harvard tradition by being the first female to enroll in the Harvard Medical School, which was dominated by males during her time. She introduced the preventive aspect in pediatric medicine in the Philippines. She founded the Children's Memorial Hospital in Quezon City. She is a 1977 Ramon Magsaysay Awardee.
- ◆ **Dr. Gregorio Zara** – He invented an aircraft engine that can fly with the use of plain alcohol.

B. (Your answers may be different from those given below. You may show them to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback.)

The qualities of these famous Filipinos are:

- ◆ **Hard work** – These Filipinos had to work very hard to prove that they were the best in their field not only in their country but also in other countries. They did this through constant practice and continuous learning.

- ◆ Confidence – These Filipinos never hesitated to show and share what they have done. Their works and contributions did not immediately become recognized; however, this did not prevent them from excelling in what they did. They still pursued their aims and objectives in life which made them among the best in their selected fields.
- ◆ Willingness to learn – These Filipinos became the best in their fields because they tried to learn more and improve their skills. When necessary, they took advanced studies or higher degrees to increase their learning. They also trained very hard to master the skills they needed.
- ◆ Positive thinking – No matter how many failures and disappointments these Filipinos went through, they never gave up hope. They thought positively for their sake and for the sake of their country.



Glossary

Allegorical Symbolical; having a hidden or figurative meaning

Hymn Music

Metaphor Comparison or likening to something

Obelisk Tower or monument with four sides

Sculpture Art of forming figures in relief or solid

Theme Structure, topic, story



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