

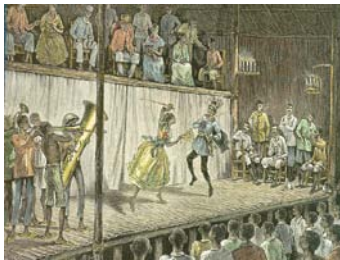
Religious lyrics written by bilingual *ladino* poets versed in both Spanish and Tagalog were included in catechism to teach the Filipino elite Spanish—like the *dalit* appended to *novenas*.



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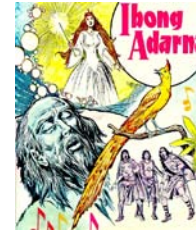
The colonizers introduced the theater:
the *komedy* (*moro-moro*), the
sinakulo, and the *sarswela*.



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[illegible]

A popular type of secular poetry is the **metrical romance**, like the *awit* (Balagtas's *Florante at Laura*) and the *korido* (Jose de la Cruz's *Ibong Adarna*) in Tagalog.



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Reformers like Jose Rizal (Dimasalang, Laong Laan), Marcelo H. del Pilar (Plaridel), Mariano Ponce (Tikbalang, Kalipulo) wrote for *La Solidaridad*; while the revolutionaries Andres Bonifacio (Maypagasa) and Emilio Jacinto (Dimasilaw) wrote for *Kalayaan*.



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Leading to the formation of the
Propaganda Movement and the
Katipunan, culminating in the
Philippine Revolution of 1896

A photograph of a historical document, likely a letter or petition, featuring a portrait of three men in traditional attire on the left and a large, stylized signature 'NOLI ME TANGERE' on the right. The document is aged and yellowed, with some text visible in the background. The signature is written in a bold, black, stylized font. The portrait shows three men standing side-by-side, dressed in traditional clothing. The overall image is somewhat blurry and has a vintage feel.

[illegible]