



# Lesson 2

## The World and the Philippines during 19th Century

### LEARNING OUTCOME

- Analyze the various social, political, economic, and cultural changes that occurred in the 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Understand Jose Rizal in the context of his time.



### Pre-test

What is your understanding on the following terminologies connected to 19<sup>th</sup> century?

1. Conservatism - \_\_\_\_\_
2. Liberalism - \_\_\_\_\_
3. Galleon Trade - \_\_\_\_\_
4. Age of Enlightenment - \_\_\_\_\_
5. Frailocracy - \_\_\_\_\_

### Pre-activity

**Do you hear The People Sing (Les Miserables)**  
**Tagalog version**

Hindi mo ba naririnig?  
Tinig ng bayan na galit?  
Ito ang awit ng isang bayang  
'Di na maaapi!  
'Pag ang tibok ng 'yong puso'y  
Kasabay ng hampas ng tambol  
May buhay na mag-uumpisa  
Sa darating!

Sasali ka sa krusada?  
Sino'y malakas na sasama?  
Lampas ng barikada  
Mayroon bang ibig makita?

Sumali sa laban  
Para sa'ting kalayaan!

From the excerpt of the song, do you think it is still applicable to the Philippine's situation now that we are experiencing challenges because of pandemic? Why?



Rizal lived in an exciting century. The 19<sup>th</sup> century was the era of challenges and responses. It was the period of major changes that affect man and society.

**Age of Enlightenment** is characterized by the thundering all throughout Europe of the ideas of freedom, liberty, and equality, the belief in the sovereignty of the people in determining their government.

### POLITICAL CONTEXT. The struggle of Nationalism

The French Revolution: Europe went up in revolution from 1848 with the regimes of the absolute monarchs in France and Austria being toppled by the people seeking more responsible governments.



#### Did you know?

<https://www.history.com/topics/france/french-revolution>

Over 17,000 people were officially tried and executed during the **Reign of Terror** (a period of violence during the French Revolution incited by conflict between two rival political factions, the Girondins (moderate republicans) and the Jacobins (radical republicans), and an unknown number of others died in prison or without trial.



American Civil War: President Abraham Lincoln emancipated the black slaves but also triggered the Civil War that lasted from 1861 to 1865. Around this time, Harriet Beecher Stowe's book Uncle Tom's Cabin, which was published in 1852 became the bible of the American Civil War.

"So, you're the little lady who started the great war." said by Lincoln to Stowe when she was summoned to the White House.

### Conservatism vs. Liberalism

In Spain there was the split among the intellectuals into two irreconcilable camps, the Conservatives and the Liberals, neither of which advantaged adequate practical solutions to end all strives.

LIBERAL	CONSERVATIVE
Individual Freedom	Social Order Preservation
No Government Interference	Governmental Action
No Taxes	Taxes
Laissez-Faire	Governmental Restrictions
Individuals are rational and prudent	Individuals are in need of assistance-imprudent, incapacitated, victimized
Individuals are self-interested	Social Welfare is primary interest

Pecorino, P.A. (). Introduction to Philosophy. Retrieved from [https://www.qcc.cuny.edu/socialsciences/ppecorino/INTRO\\_TEXT/Chapter%209%20Social%20Philosophy/Liberalism\\_and\\_Conservatism.htm](https://www.qcc.cuny.edu/socialsciences/ppecorino/INTRO_TEXT/Chapter%209%20Social%20Philosophy/Liberalism_and_Conservatism.htm)

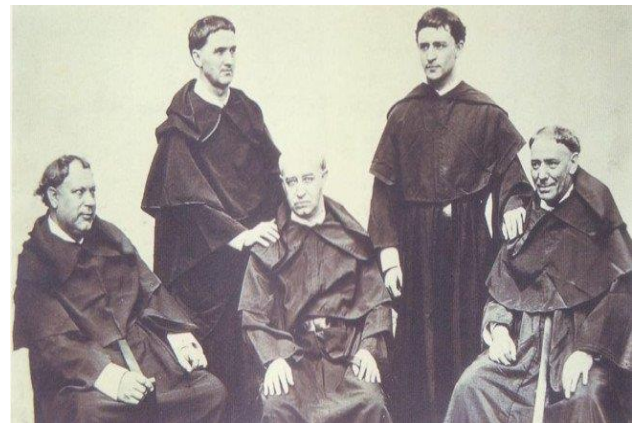
## RIZAL'S LIFE AND WORKS

The Filipinos in Rizal's time were unfortunate victims of the evils of an unjust, biased and deteriorating power. The following are the reasons enumerated by Zaide and Zaide (2014):

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Instability of colonial administration         | 7. Racial Discrimination          |
| 2. Corrupt Colonial Officials                     | 8. Frailocracy                    |
| 3. No Philippine Representation in Spanish Cortes | 9. Forced Labor                   |
| 4. Human Rights Denied to Filipinos               | 10. Haciendas Owned by the Friars |
| 5. No Equality Before the Law                     | 11. The Guardia Civil             |
| 6. Maladministration of Justice                   |                                   |

**Frailocracy** pertains to the rule of the friars. It was known that the friars were really powerful when it comes to handling matters in the Philippines. During Rizal's times the Spanish friars belonging to different religious orders were the richest landlords, for they owned the best haciendas (agricultural lands) in the Philippines.

The friars (Augustinians, Dominicans and Franciscans) controlled the religious and educational life of the Philippines, and later in the 19th century they came to acquire tremendous political power, influence and riches.



Almost every town in the archipelago, except in Islamic Mindanao and Sulu and in Pagan hinterlands, was ruled by a friar curate.

Secular	Regular
☞ Took care of <u>secular</u> people daily	☞ Were secluded (monks & nuns) away from secular people
☞ Churches	☞ Monasteries & Abbeys
☞ Celebrated Mass	☞ Followed <u>rules</u> of their order (some <u>independence</u> from the Pope) : clothes, tasks, daily timetable.
☞ Celebrated rites (baptism, weddings, ect)	☞ Studied
	☞ Prayed
	☞ Copied texts (amanuensis)



### Secularization Movement

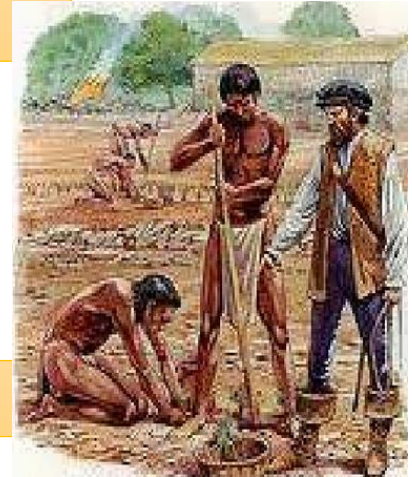
As early as the 16<sup>th</sup> century, it was the wish of the King of Spain and the Pope to turn over the country's parishes to the secular priests. Secularization was mandated under the Council of Trent during the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

There was also an insinuation of racism from the Spanish regular clergy who claimed that the native secular clergy were energetically inferior to them. In the forefront of this struggle were Filipino priests like Fathers Pedro Pelaez, Jacinto Zamora, Mariano Gomez, and Jose Burgos.

### ECONOMIC CONTEXT

**Encomienda system** comes from the Spanish word *encomendar*, meaning "to entrust." Under the encomienda system, prominent Spaniards were entrusted with native communities. In exchange for native labor and tribute, the Spanish lord would provide protection and education.

**Galleon Trade** is a trade carried in Spanish ships, called Manila *galleons*, that regularly crossed the Pacific between Manila, in the Philippines.



### SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXT



Philippine Educational system during Spanish Time

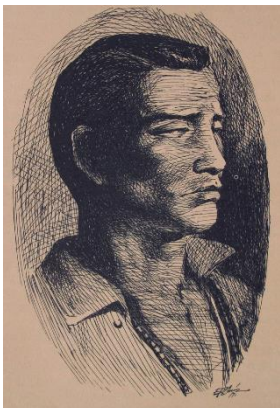
The Educational Decree of 1863 was issued on 1869 and it includes the following provisions (1) Establishments of Teacher Training School, (2) Government supervises the public school system, (3) Use of Spanish as medium of instruction in all schools, and (4) Establishment of one primary schools for boys and for girls in each of major town.

Although the intention is good, there were still defects of the educational system during Spanish time. Obedience to friars was instilled in the mind of the people and *indios* were reminded regularly that they were inferior and were only fit for manual labor.

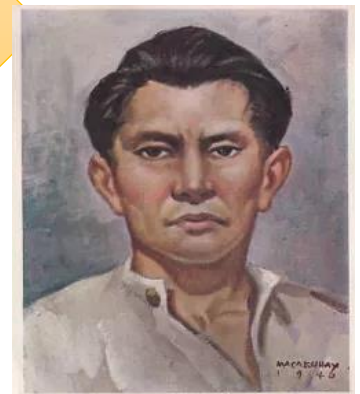
Academic freedom was also non-existent, most schools were not opened for the natives and freedom of speech were not allowed. Racial discrimination was also rampant. The curriculum was limited and education was limited to 3Rs: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.

### 19<sup>th</sup> Century Philippines

The insurrection of the Ilocanos under the leadership of **Diego Silan or Silang** was the most obstinate and stubborn of all that broke out during this century. His primitive idea was found to establish a more equable social order, which in the Ilocano provinces under the two centuries of Castilian domination had crystalized into a semi-slavery of the plebes known as *kailanes* to the principalia known as *babaknangs*, vestiges of which order still remain.

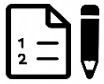


The last serious revolt took place in 1841-1842. **Apolinario de la Cruz (Hermano Pule)** aspired to be a Dominican priest but was refused by the Spaniards because of his race. He refused to disband his religious organization, the *Confradia de San Jose*, which gained popularity among the ordinary people and was perceived as a threat by the Catholic church.





# ASSESSMENT



## TEST YOUR UNDERSTANDING

1. Why do you think a hero like Rizal was needed during his time?

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2. What do you think the Filipinos are today? Are we liberalist or conservatives? Why?

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## Post-test

Write **TRUE** if the statement is correct and **FALSE** if it is wrong. (10 points)

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Encomendar is a Spanish word means "to entrust".
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The curriculum used to teach Filipinos during Spanish Time were wide and includes all subjects like language, science and math.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Secular priests are those who conduct mass and take care of people daily.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Conservatives believes that government should take action and social welfare should be one of the main priority.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Rizal lived in the 19th century when the Age of Industrialization rose.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Apolinario de la Cruz was also known as Hermano Pule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Confradia de San Jose is a religious organization formed by Diego Silang.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Under Philippine Educational system (1863), Spanish was mandated as the sole medium of instruction to the students.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Galleon trade's route are from Manila to Acapulco and vise-versa dropping different kinds of merchandise.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. John Kennedy is the President of USA when the American Civil War broke out.

### Resources/References:

Zaide, G. & Zaide, S. (2014). José Rizal: Life, Works, and Writings of a Genius, Writer, Scientist, and National Hero. Philippines: Anvil Publishing, Inc.  
 Calosa, J. (2015). The Philippines of Rizal's Time (19th Century). Retrieved from: [https://prezi.com/\\_sjfwvfaolg-/the-philippines-of-rizals-time-19th-century/](https://prezi.com/_sjfwvfaolg-/the-philippines-of-rizals-time-19th-century/)  
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